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The Stewarts of Ballintoy



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WHILE traveling in Ireland during the summer of 1926, I obtained copies of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, a quarterly magazine, no longer published.

There appeared in the 1900 and 1901 numbers of this quarterly a serial article, "The Stewarts of Ballintoy," by the Rev. George Hill, written by him in 1865, and corrected by him in 1900.

Thinking this article would be interesting to the Stewart Clan on both sides of the Atlantic, I have had same reprinted.

I am collecting data on the Stewart or *Stuart* family, prior to 1800, with the idea of preserving same and perhaps helping those who may be seeking information about the family of Stewart. Any manuscript, family record, or printed matter will be appreciated.

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THE
STEWARTS OF BALLINTOY
WITH NOTICES OF
OTHER FAMILIES OF THE DISTRICT
IN THE
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

BY THE REV. GEORGE HILL

COLERAINE:
JOHN M'COMBIE, 7, MEETING-HOUSE-STREET

1865

The Stewarts of Ballintoy

"Out of monuments, traditions, private recordes, fragments of stories, passages of booke, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."—*Bacon's Advancement of Learning*.

[The extreme scarcity of this pamphlet—the writer's first work—renders a reprint most desirable. A few notes and some corrections have been made under the guidance of the Rev. George Hill, who is able to revise the proofs of a work written by him thirty-five years ago.—EDITOR.]

THE Stewarts of Ballintoy, in common with most other Scottish settlers on the Antrim coast, were originally descended from an Irish stock. According to our most competent authorities, this whole race may be traced backward to a very remote period in history, and may fairly claim as its founder a prince named Loarn, who, in conjunction with his two brothers, Angus and Fergus, led an expedition from Dalriada, on the Antrim coast, into Scotland, about the year 506, and permanently laid the foundation of the Dalriadic Monarchy in that kingdom.¹ The descendants of Loarn and Fergus occupied the highest positions in the Scottish kingdom during the entire period of its existence from the commencement of the sixth to the close of the sixteenth century. From the family of Loarn sprang

¹ It is remarkable that many traditions still exist in Argyleshire and the Isles pointing to the Dalriadic invasions from the Irish coast. The last and most successful of these invasions was that already mentioned in the text. Loarn, the eldest brother, established himself in the Northern part of Argyleshire; Angus, the second brother, held Isla and some adjoining islands, whilst Fergus took possession of the whole peninsula now known as Cantire. It is more than probable that the latter landed in Machrihanish Bay, nearly opposite to Ballycastle, as the beautiful glen stretching eastward from that bay, in Cantire, has borne the name of Trefetus, or "the territory of Fergus," from the remotest times. It would appear that the inhabitants of this Glen, probably more than those of any other locality on the Scottish coast, continued to keep alive an intercourse, from age to age, with their kinsfolk dwelling along the Antrim shore. The *Chronicon Scotorum* records that in the years 684 and 695 this channel was frozen quite over, and that the dwellers on the opposite coasts were in the habit of paying reciprocal visits to each other whilst the ice remained. J. F. Campbell, the editor of "Popular Tales

several of the earlier Dalriadic kings, together with a vast multitude of great thanes and chieftains, among whom prominently appear the hereditary Stewards of Scotland. The family of Fergus, the younger brother, supplied by far the greater number of occupants to the throne, including Robert Bruce, the hero of Bannockburn. Margery Bruce, daughter of the latter, became the wife of Walter, the Steward of Scotland, and thus husband and wife belonged to the same illustrious race, although time had obliterated all traces of immediate relationship between their families. They represented two leading branches sprung from the same stem, and their son, who became Robert II. of Scotland, was the first of the Stewart line of kings.

During the minority of the latter, his grandfather, King Robert Bruce, conferred upon him a grant of the island of Bute, whose fertile soil and salubrious air had long rendered it attractive as a royal residence.¹ During the existence of the island kingdom, the Lords of the Isles invariably spent a portion of the season in Bute, and hence its Gaelic name, *Eilean Bhoid*, "the Island of the Court." The Hebrides, generally, were known as Hibudae or Ibudae, the Isles of Buda; they derived their individual or specific names from incidents in their history, or peculiarities of soil or appearance, but Bute, from time immemorial has retained its original generic name of *Buda*, or the "royal residence." At an early period it was held alternately, and sometimes as a joint possession by the great families of Stewart and MacDonnell. About the year 1050, Walter, the first Stewart, obtained a grant of Bute from Malcolm II. Afterwards, the island changed masters several times, and its possession, became a subject of fierce contention between the

of the West Highlands, orally collected," devotes one chapter of his highly interesting book (Vol. I., pp. 394-403) to a collection of what he calls riddles. One of these "riddles" undoubtedly refers to the frosts in the years 684 and 695, although the interpretation does not appear to have presented itself to Campbell's mind. The riddle is as follows.—

"I can go over on a bridge of glass,
And I can come over on a bridge of glaze,
And if the glass bridge break,
There's none in He (Isla) nor in Kirrin
Who can mend the bridge of glass."

This ancient shred is, probably, with the exception of the brief notice in the *Chronicon Scotorum*, all that remains to us of the history of those two dismal and disastrous years. On the subject of the Dalriadic colonies there exists a helpless ignorance even in quarters where one would not expect to meet it. A writer in the *North British Review* (Vol. xxxix., page 151.) actually speaks of Dalriada, not as a principality, but as the name of a prince who came from Scotland to establish himself in Ulster. The following are this writer's words:—"The mythical history of Ireland relates the formation of a Scottish settlement in Ulster at a very early period, under the leadership of Dalriada, and the fall of the Cruithnian capital before the forces of another Scottish prince." Truly this is mythical history, for it has never been written or read by any one in Ireland! A Gaelic poem of great antiquity, generally termed the *Adar Duan*, and a genealogical MS., the most ancient now known to exist, point distinctly to the Irish origin of the Islesmen and Highlandmen of Scotland. Even so late as the sixteenth century, the Lowland Scotch spoke of their neighbours in the Highlands and Isles as the "Yriske" or the "Yrische men of Scotland," or the Scottish "Irishrie," and of their language as the "Eriskie," or "Ere"—*Collectanea De Rebus Antiquis*, pp. 25, 27, 141. For ample information respecting the Dalriadic colonies, see Usher's *Works*, Vol. VI., p. 147; O'Flaherty's *O'yeia*, p. 464; *Oyeia Fintachaid*, p. 162; Chalmers's *Caledonia*, I., p. 269; O'Connor's *Discretions*, pp. 297, 307; Pinkerton's *Equity*, Vol. II., pp. 61-87; Reeves's *Ecccl. Antiqu.*, p. 319; Adamnan's *Life of St. Columba*, edited by Dr. Reeves, pp. 443-458.

¹ Another feature no less attractive is the picturesque beauty of this island. Pennant, in speaking of it, thus expresses his admiration—"The thrushes, and other birds of song, fill the groves with their melody; nothing disturbs their harmony, for instinct, stronger than reason, forbids them to quit these delicious shades, and wander like their unhappy master (then Earl of Bute) into the unrateful wilds of ambition." Miss Sinclair, when describing a sail through the Kyles of Bute exclaims—"I should like to live a hundred summers equally divided among the hundred places we passed during those few hours." Dr. Macculloch winds up a long, glowing account of the same locality, by saying that "the Kyles of Bute resemble nothing on earth."

Scots and Norwegians. Towards the close of the eleventh century, Bute was ceded to Mangus Barefoot, king of Norway, and his daughter having wedded the king of Man, this island was given to the latter, as a portion of his wife's marriage dowry. Her daughter married Somhairle, or Somerled, the great thane of Argyle, and the latter soon afterwards seized Bute and other portions of the island-kingdom, not in right of his marriage, but simply as a conquest. On the death of Somhairle, his youngest son Angus, inherited Bute, who, with his three sons, was slain in the year 1210. James, one of his sons, left a daughter and heiress married to Alexander, the then high Steward of Scotland, who, in her right, claimed the island. The last MacDonnell who owned this remarkable place was Angus of Isla, their descendant, married to Agnes O'Cahan, a daughter of the chieftain of Dunseveric Castle.

Whilst the young prince, Robert, resided in Bute, he formed an unauthorised union with a lady whose name was Christian Leitch, by whom he left one son, John Stewart, created the first sheriff of Bute. From 1445 to 1450 we find the crown lands of Scoulogmore, in the Southern Division of Bute, were held by a lady named Christian Leche, and the rents, together with one mart, due yearly out of those lands, were regularly remitted to her by gift from James II. Was the lady of Scoulogmore the mother of John Stewart, the first sheriff? If so, she must have survived her princely lover many years. In 1510, James IV., confirmed to Master Henry Lech, the lands of Kerrylamond, Meikle Lowpas, and Little Lowpas, in the lordship and sheriffdom of Bute, of the old extent of £6 16s 8d, which had been held by his father Thomas Lech, and his predecessors beyond the memory of man, the grantee paying yearly a silver penny as blenche ferme, and giving his services as chirurgeon when required.¹ In connection with this point, it may be worthy of remark that the female name Christian has been preserved in various branches of the Bute family, and was borne by several ladies of the Stewarts of Ballintoy.

John Stewart, first sheriff of Bute, was succeeded by his son James, in 1449. James died in 1477, and his son Ninian inherited the family estates, together with the hereditary office o' sheriff. Ninian was succeeded by his eldest son, named also Ninian, who married Janet Dunlop, and by this union added considerably to the family estates. In addition to the lands inherited by him in the Southern Division of Bute, he came, by his marriage, into possession of others in Rothesay, the Northern parish of the island. Ninian left two sons, James and Archibald, the former of whom became hereditary sheriff, and the latter succeeded to his mother's property in Rothesay. He was known

¹ *Origines Parochiales Scotiarum*, Vol. II., pp. 213, 831.

as Archibald Stewart, of Largyan, or Largeane, and, in 1544, he became an influential leader in the rebellion which Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lennox, at the instigation of Henry VIII., organized in opposition to the Regency of Arran, during the minority of Mary Queen of Scots. On the failure of that movement, the Laird of Largyan was among the first to suffer forfeiture. In the year 1546, Queen Mary granted to Colin Campbell, of Ardkinglas, the 46s 8d lands of Largeane, the 20s lands of *Candgawane*, the 20s lands of Downald Mac-murricht, and the 20s lands of *Downald Mac-mychaell*, all of which had belonged in feuferme to Archibald Stewart of Largyan, but had reverted to the Queen "by reason of escheat for his treasonable going beyond the realm, with Matthew, late Earl of Leuinox, who was a rebel, and at horn, to the kingdom of England, remaining there, giving advice and assistance to the Earl, and the Queen's enemies of England, and abiding with them within the realm of Scotland, for the destruction of the same, and of the lieges by fire, homicide, and robbery, committed within the bounds of Ergile, Bute, and Arran."¹ He was permitted to retain a small shred of his estates, but this "fell swoop" reduced his family to comparative indigence, and compelled them to look around for "fresh fields and pastures new." In 1559 the last remnant of his property was sold, and soon afterwards his sons made their appearance on the Antrim shore. The period of the Plantation of Ulster is erroneously supposed to have been the time of their coming. The Stewarts of Tyrone and Donegal, who came from Galloway, settled in Ulster during the Plantation; but the Stewarts of Ballintoy must have come much earlier, as several families of the name were residing throughout the Route at the commencement of the seventeenth century. In the absence of positive evidence as to the precise time of their arrival, we would be disposed to fix the year 1560, as this date corresponds with the period when the family lost their estates in Bute, and also with the circumstances of their subsequent history in this country. The first settler (his Christian name is doubtful, but is supposed to have been James) left two sons, Ninian and David, and two daughters, Jane and Christian. Ninian the elder was the father of a large family, but only three of his children, namely, Archibald, Ninian, and Cathrine, lived to mature age. These successions, however, occurred previously to the year 1600, so that the family must have been settled on this coast at least as early as 1560.

Tradition affirms that their first place of settlement was Dunseverick, and that from thence the family removed to a place called Ballinstraids (now Straidh), in the parish of Ballintoy.² In 1625, Archibald, al-

¹ *Origines Parochiales Scottiae*, Vol. II., p. 234.

² There were several influential families of this name in Ballintoy parish, and also on the opposite coast of Cantire. Their original seat or residence in Ballintoy was at Altmore, now known as the Deer Park, from which the family removed to the castle built by them at an early period, near the site of the present church. This structure was afterwards occupied by the Stewarts, but it has entirely disappeared, nearly a century ago.

ready named, received a grant from Randal MacDonnell, first Earl of Antrim, of the two districts known as Ballylough and Ballintoy, each containing four quarters of land, Irish measure, for the yearly rent of nine pounds sterling. This grant included Sheep Island and "the other little islands of the Camplie," probably the isolated rocks where *kelp* could be obtained from the sea-wrack. The Earl reserved the salmon fishing of Portnalarabane, (now Larryban) and the Deerpark occupying the whole ridge of highland south of the village of Ballintoy, and known then as Altmore. Besides, he claimed as landlord, all the Hawks bred on these lands, which were no doubt numerous; but whether he expected Archibald Stewart to catch them for him, we cannot say, as the terms of the grant leave this matter conjectural. Stewart was bound to sub-let his lands only to Scotch tenants, and to supply a certain number of men at every general Hosting that might be found necessary. All tenants were allowed to cut as many trees as were required to build houses and make farm implements, a privilege of which they must have liberally availed themselves, as the district of Ballintoy has been quite destitute of trees for a long period. In April, 1625, John MacNaghten, agent to Lord Antrim, gave formal possession to Archibald Stewart, of Lisfermling, in the name of all the other lands specified in the grant.

On the death of John MacNaghten, in 1630, Lord Antrim appointed Archibald Stewart to succeed him as agent. So long as the first Earl lived, this situation was desirable in many respects, but his Lordship died in 1636, and from that year Stewart's troubles and misfortunes began. The second Earl of Antrim was imprudent and ambitious. He had represented to Charles I. that he could raise and equip a large force in Antrim, which would serve effectually to check the proceedings of his Majesty's Covenanting enemies in Scotland. The King was but too glad to catch at any hope of aid, and wrote urgently to the Lord Deputy Wentworth to encourage and assist Lord Antrim's project by every means at his command. Negotiations and inquiries of various kinds were instantly commenced by Lord Antrim, not only with Wentworth, but with several of the MacDonnell chieftains in the Highlands and Isles of Scotland, and in all these perilous transactions Archibald Stewart was required to take a prominent part. In 1639, he was sent to Scotland for the purpose of ascertaining how far Lord Antrim might trust to the co-operation of the MacDonnells against their great enemy, the Earl of Argyle, who was then the recognized leader of the Covenanters. He performed his task with great tact and discretion; but on his return, he found that Wentworth had begun to suspect that Lord Antrim's promises of assistance were made without having the means of practically carrying them out. Of course, all friendly relations

between these noblemen soon came to an end; but, as the King kept urging Wentworth to "set Antrim on Argyle" without delay, it was necessary that the Deputy should continue to consult with Lord Antrim respecting the contemplated invasion of Argyleshire, and Stewart was the agent through whom such consultations were conducted. At length, all idea of the projected expedition was given up, as neither Lord Antrim nor the Government had any means at command, and as Wentworth always doubted the expediency of committing so important a trust to one whom he believed to be incompetent as a leader, and of whose motives he had begun to entertain serious doubts. Indeed, the Lord Deputy did not hesitate to declare that Lord Antrim, through a pretended zeal for his Majesty's service, aimed at purposes of personal aggrandisement, and intended to employ the Government troops in wresting from Argyle certain lands which had formerly belonged to his (Antrim's) ancestors. Unfortunately for Stewart, he was regarded as a sort of accomplice in the business, and was charged by the Council in Dublin with misleading them as to Lord Antrim's capabilities and intentions. Wentworth, in writing to the Duchess of Buckingham, speaks of her husband, Lord Antrim and "his man Stewart," as acting deceitfully towards himself and the Government.

In 1635, Lord Antrim, then Lord Dunluce, married Kathrine Manners, only daughter and heiress of Lord De Roos, of Hamlake, afterwards Earl of Rutland. This lady had been previously married to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who was assassinated in 1624. When married to Lord Dunluce, she was enormously rich, having inherited largely from her father, and being splendidly endowed by her first husband; but all this wealth, together with what could be gleaned from the Antrim estates, was not enough to meet their expenditure in England. By way of economising, the Duchess condescendingly came to reside in Ireland, in 1639, and made Dunluce Castle her principal place of abode. But she was compelled to fly from it by the events of 1641, when she returned to England, and never afterwards revisited the Antrim shore. Her household was the last that ever warmed the old walls of Dunluce.

On the 2nd of September, 1639, she addressed the following letter, from Dunluce, to Wentworth, then Lord Deputy:—

"My Lord, I was in hope, till very lately, that all your displeasure taken against my Lord had been past; but in letters sent me out of England, I was assuredly informed your Lordship was much disgusted still with him, which News hath much troubled me. I cannot be satisfied without sending these expressly to you; and I beseech you that what you do conceive, deal clearly with me, and let me know it. I must necessarily be included in your Lordship's anger to him; for any misfortune to my Lord must be mine, and it will prove a great misfortune to me to live here under your Frown. Out of your goodness you will not, I hope, make me a sufferer, who never have deserved from you, but as your Lordship's most Faithful Servant,

K. BUCKINGHAM."

In Wentworth's reply, there is the following passage:—

"Your Ladyship desires me to deal clearly with you, and otherwise I never practised with any. And as for my Lord Antrim, your Ladyship might do well to advise him to the like manner of proceeding. For I must needs confess myself not satisfied, finding in the late proceedings here with this state, his Lordship returned me artificial for simple and ingenuous dealing;—and that himself and his man Stewart, endeavoured to turn the improbability and impossibility of that design upon me as a fault, whereon to excuse themselves; whichmethought was not so fair, to make me accountable, for that in the conclusion, where I had no hand or privity at all originally."—*Strafford's Letters and Despatches, Vol. II., pp. 386—7.*

Scarcely had this affair terminated, when the rebellion of 1641 burst in all its horrors upon Ulster. No man in the county of Antrim was more actively employed than Stewart in attempting to avert, or alleviate the dire calamities which then suddenly overwhelmed the Protestant inhabitants of the Route. His chief, the Earl of Antrim, had made a hasty exit from Dunluce to Dublin, being undecided in his political sentiments and consequently suspected by both the Government and the Irish. Stewart was, therefore, compelled to meet the dangers of the crisis comparatively alone, and the difficulties of his position were very much increased by an act of imprudence into which he was, no doubt, betrayed, by the influence of his landlord. This act consisted in receiving and confidentially entertaining Allaster MacColl MacDonnell, whom Stewart had met in Scotland when engaged on his political mission in 1639, and whom Lord Antrim represented as a helpless fugitive from the vengeance of Argyle.

It was true that his father's house had been broken up in Colonsay by the calamitous civil war which then raged in Scotland, but the son of Colla Kittagh, in coming to the Antrim coast, at that particular crisis, was suspended of having another and less harmless object in view than merely visiting his friend, Archibald Stewart, at Ballintoy Castle.¹ These suspicions were fully borne out by subsequent events. On hearing of his arrival, the Government ordered his immediate seizure and imprisonment, but Stewart interposed, and, as he was known to the civil authorities as a loyal and most useful magistrate, his influence prevailed in screening Allaster MacColl from the rigour

¹ Alexander, or Allaster MacDonnell was the son of Coll, surnamed *Kittagh*, or left-handed, who was the son of Gillaspick, who was the son of Colla surnamed *duy na-Capuul*, or "Black Colla or the Horses," who was the son of Alexander of Isla and Kintyre, who was the son of I-shi executed on the Burrow Muir, near Edinburgh, in 1467, who was the son of John, who was the son of Donnell surnamed *Balibh*, or the "freckled," who was the son of John surnamed *Mor* or "large-bodied," (married to Margery Bissett of the Glyns of Antrim), who was the son of the "good John of Isla," Lord of the Isles by his second wife, Margaret Stewart, daughter of Robert II. Coll *Kittagh*, so well known in Scotland during the civil war in the reign of Charles I., was born at Carnie, or rather on a small island in Loughloughlin. When his grandfather, Colla *duy na-Cappul*, died at Kinbann Castle, in 1558, his father Gillaspick, then a mere youth, was sent to foster with O'Quinn, the chief of Carnie, whose daughter he afterwards married. Gillaspick was heir to the Route, through his mother, who was daughter to Macquillin, but he was killed, (it was said accidentally) at a bull fight which took place at Ballycastle, to celebrate his coming of age. His wife, with her son Coll, afterwards surnamed *Kittagh*, was compelled to take refuge in Colonsay for protection against *Sorley Boy*, who refused to acknowledge the child's claim to the inheritance of his father. The second Earl of Antrim's grandfather, Sorley Boy, and Allaster MacDonnell's great-grandfather, Colla of Kinbann, were brothers.—*Old MS. of the MacDonnell Family.*

which would at least have restrained him from the dire events in which he was afterwards concerned. So soon as tidings of the actual outbreak reached the North, Archibald Stewart took every precautionary measure which a person in his comparatively isolated situation could hastily adopt. He collected and armed several hundred men, whom he placed in the castles of Ballintoy and Clough, and, as if to show his confidence in Allaster MacDonnell, he gave him a command in his own Regiment of Foot. But the latter took an early opportunity of declaring for the cause of Sir Phelim Roe O'Neill, who had already inaugurated the insurrection in Ulster, and to whom all the Northern insurgents looked up as their especial leader and chief. This regiment consisted chiefly of Scotch refugees from the islands, who had accompanied Allaster on his flight.

As soon as it was known that the Insurrection had commenced in other parts of the kingdom, the inhabitants of the Route, Roman Catholic and Protestant, were instantly inflamed with a horrible fear and suspicion of each other. The excitement was fearfully increased by Archibald Stewart announcing publicly, on a Sunday at Church, in Dervock, that the Insurrection was in progress, and would soon overwhelm his neighbours. In a day or two afterwards, the Irish on the Western side of the Bann, rose *en masse*, and Stewart's regiment was marched to Portnaw to prevent the insurgents from crossing into Antrim. Two companies of this regiment were Highlanders and Irish, one commanded by Allaster MacDonnell, and the other by TirloUGH Oge O'Cahan, of Dunseveric. On the night of the 2nd of January, 1641, these companies both deserted, and fell upon their brother soldiers whilst the latter were asleep, slaying them all but a few, who were saved by their Irish friends. This act thoroughly initiated the insurrection in the Route. The insurgents in County Derry forthwith crossed the Bann under a leader named John Mortimer, and united their forces with those of Allaster MacDonnell and TirloUGH Oge O'Cahan. From Portnaw they marched to the residence of Sir James MacDonnell,¹ who dwelt at the Vow, in the parish of Finvoy. They were there joined by such of his tenants as were able to carry arms, and also by the tenants of Donnell Gorm MacDonnell, of Killoquin, in the parish of Rasharkin.² In the meantime, the Irish inhabitants

¹This member of the Clandonell was the son of Coll, who was the son of Alexander, the leader of an insurrection in 1614, who was eldest son of Sir James of Dunluce, better known by his surname of Na Banna, or, "of the Bann," poisoned in 1601, who was the son of Sorley Boy, and hence generally known also as Sir James MacSorley. The Vow at the present day is the name of a small village, near to which is a circular grave-yard, close to the Bann-ferry.

²"Now known under the form Killyquin, as the name of an estate containing thirteen townlands, in the Western part of Rasharkin parish. In the journal of Phelim O'Neill, by his chaplain, O'Mellin, the name is written *Coil in Cuine*, the Wood of O'Conn. In 1641 Donnell Gorm MacDonnell resided here. This territory seems to have included Rasharkin and the four towns of Craigs."—Reeves's *Loc. Itin.*, p. 331. Donald Gorm MacDonnell, who resided here, was appointed to hold Ballycastle for the Irish, and was slain in 1642, at Glenmagairy, County Donegal. His residence at Killoquin in Rasharkin was occupied about a century later by the late Lord Slane, who was related to the Antrim family, and was interred in their vault at Bun-na-marie. His house, in the townland of Anticor, Rasharkin, was occupied by a farmer named Wallace. His daughter, Mary de Fleming, married an humble person named Felix O'Conor, and his death she was obliged to give up the house in Anticor. She afterwards lived at the village of Craigs, until her son, who had gone to America, sent for her. She died there about the year 1835. Her son was the representative of the proud De Fleming, who came to Ireland with Sir John de Courcy!

on both sides of the Bann, fearing Archibald Stewart, and such soldiers as he could collect in the absence of MacDonnell, O'Cahan, and Mortimer, assembled in multitudes, with their wives and children, burned a little town which then stood at the Cross, near Ballymoney, and afterwards burned Ballymoney, slaying all the British inhabitants they could lay hands on without distinction of age or sex. Thus, the mere mob, frightened and frenzied by the prevailing excitement, did actually much more damage to life and property than the regularly organized forces of the insurgents.

The records of these sad events have been published.¹ The originals are preserved in a large Manuscript Volume of *Depositions*, lettered *Antrim* (F. 3. 9. 1562), belonging to the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. From this curious volume we shall make a few extracts; but, in addition to these, it may be mentioned that the following documents form part of its contents, and refer especially to affairs throughout the Route during the year 1641—2:

1. The Examination of Gilduff O'Cahan, of Dunseverie, in which he says that he and Archibald Stewart kept the peace in the Route, and that his son, TirloUGH Oge, and Sir James MacColl MacDonnell plotted the desertion and massacre at Portnaw. It will thus be seen that the son joined the insurgents, whilst the father, who was a Magistrate of the County, remained, for a time at least, on the side of the Government.

2. The Examination of Brian Moddere Mac H. O'Cahan, who fled over the Bann from terror of the British, in 1641; had previously resided in the Route; afterwards got lands from the Earl of Antrim, and served as lieutenant under Owen Roe O'Neill. He stated that the massacre at Portnaw was perpetrated by his brother-in-law and Allaster MacColl MacDonnell, and that he saw the Irish burn Dunluce Castle. In this latter statement, however, he was mistaken. The Irish burned the town which then stood on the other side of the road opposite Dunluce Castle, but they could not seize the castle, which was defended by a small garrison under Lieutenant Digby.²

3. The Examination of Donnell Gorm MacDonnell, who stated that Allaster MacDonnell and TirloUGH Oge O'Cahan, who had command of two companies in Archibald Stewart's regiment, were the chief actors in the massacre at Portnaw. This witness, also, gives a lengthened statement of the proceedings of Allaster MacDonnell after that occurrence.

4. The Examination of Fergus Fullerton, of Billy, who stated, among many other matters, that the Irish in Archibald Stewart's regiment murdered Captain Glover's whole company.

5. The Examination of Henry MacHenry (O'Neill), who mentions Thomas Boyd, Archibald Boyd, William Fullerton, Allaster MacDonnell, and others.

Whilst the Irish were burning the village of Cross and the town of Ballymoney, the regularly disciplined force, which had deserted from Archibald Stewart, was led by the two MacDonnells, James and Allaster

¹ This period has been dealt with in a work of John MacDonnell, M. D. *The Ulster Civil War* (1641). Dublin: M. H. Gill & Son. 1879. Also in Miss Hickson's *Ireland in the Seventeenth Century*.

² The town of Dunluce must have been of some importance, containing its "MERCHANTS," most of whom, no doubt, were Scottish settlers in the days of the first Earl. In the Church-yard of Dunluce there are many remarkable tombstones, which, however, will be fully given and the arms illustrated in a subsequent number.

MacColl, against the Castle of Clough, defended by Walter Kennedy.¹ After the capture of this place, James MacDonnell wrote the following letter to Archibald Stewart, whom he addresses as cousin, and who must have been in Coleraine when he received it. This letter is preserved in the MS. volume already mentioned, at F. 3. 9. 3402:

"Cossen Archebald, I receaved your letter, and, to tell the truth, I was ever of that opinion, and soe was the most of all these gentlemen; that your owne selfe had no in you; but certainly had I not begun when I did, I and all these gentlemen, with my wife and children had been utterly destroyed; of which I gott intelligence from one that heard the plott a laying; and those captains of yours (whom you may call rather cowboys) were, every daye, vexinge ourselves and our tenants, of purpose to pick quarrells which noe flesh was able to indure; and judge you whether I had reason to prevent such mischefe; And I vow to the Almighty, had they not forct me, as they did many others beside me that would rather hang than goe on as they did, I would stick as firm to your side as any of yourselves; though I confesse it would be the worse thinge for me and mine that ever I sawe.—To speak to you really the truth and the true information of the whole kingdome, upon my creditt I now do it, All the whole kingdome in generall are of our side except Dublin whoe hath 20000 men about it, in leager of it, if it be not now taken; Drogheda whoe hath 1600 men about it and are these ten days past eatinge of horse-flesh; Carrickefergus, Coulaine, and my lord of Claneboys, and my lo. of the Ardes; this is the truth on my credit; ballemeanagh, Antrim, and all the garrisons between this and Carrickefergus are all fled to Carrickefergus; soe that it is but a folly to resist what God pleeseth to happen; but certainly they will have all Ireland presently whatever time they keep it.—You may truly inform my friends in Coulaine that I would wish they and if they yield me the towne it shall be good for them and me, for the booty shall be myne,

¹ This gentleman was the representative of the family of Kennedy, which then held a highly respectable position in the Route. He was placed hastily in command of a small garrison in the Castle of Clough, but there was no time to get his force disciplined or provisioned against a siege. When the insurgents arrived, Kennedy was summoned to surrender by Henry O'Neill, who had also joined them in their march on Clough. Kennedy replied that he would never surrender to an O'Neill the castle which belonged to the MacDonnells. It was true that the whole district, with its castle, was included in the Antrim listites, and this reply pleased Allaster MacDonnell so much, that he came forward and swore to Kennedy by the cross on his sword that if the castle were quietly given up, the garrison would be permitted to pass out in safety, everyone taking with him whatever property he had brought there. This was quite as much, and even more than Kennedy expected, and therefore he surrendered, being unable to resist with any prospect of success.

The family of Kennedy is of Irish origin, but was among those who emigrated to the Scottish coast at a very early period. The district of Carrick, in Ayrshire, seems to have been almost exclusively occupied by Kennedys in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and, indeed, at a much earlier period. In a curious description of Carrick, written by William Abercrombie, minister of Minibole (Maybole), about the middle of the seventeenth century, there is the following passage: "The inhabitants of this country (Carrick) are of ane Irish originally, as appears both by their names being generally all Macs; I mean the vulgar; their hills are knockes, their castles Ards. . . . The Kennedys continue still to be both the most numerous and most powerful clan. Besides the Earl of Cassels, their chiefe, there be Sir Gilbert Kennedy, of Girvanmains, Sir Archibald Kennedy, of Colarne (now Colzean), Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Kirkhill, Kennedy of Belterean, Kennedy of Kilherque (now Kilkennet), Kennedy of Kirkmichael, Kennedy of Knockdome, Kennedy of Glenour, Kennedy of Bennan, Kennedy of Carlock, and Kennedy of Dunnellan. But this name is under great decay, in comparison of what it was ane age ago, at which tyme they flourished so in power and number as to give occasion to this rhyme—

"Twixt Wigtown and the town of Aire,
And laigh doun by the Cruves of Cree,
You shall not get a lodgng there,
Except ye court a Kennedy."

The feuds among the various branches of this great family contributed more than any other cause to bring "the name under great decay." These feuds had become particularly fierce, and of very frequent occurrence at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and, no doubt, induced or compelled one branch at least, viz., the Kennedys of Balsaragh, in the parish of Kirkoswald, to seek a quieter home on the Irish shore. They held lands in Turnarobert, near the village of Arnoy, and at Ballyloughbez, now Ballylough, in the parish of Billy. Walter Kennedy resided at the former place, and Anthony Kennedy at the latter. These lands, which were held of the Crown by Knight's service, were alienated to the first Earl of Antrim in 1635, as appears by an Ulster Inquisition. In the old burying ground of Billy, near Bushmills, there is still preserved an elaborately sculptured tombstone, with the Kennedy arms, which will be given in a subsequent number. It is curious that the tenant of this old grave, although residing in Ballylough at the time of his death, seems to have preferred being known, even on his tombstone, as of Balsaragh, his Scottish home, in Kirkoswald. On the first of August, 1625, another Antony Kennedy, probably a son of the gentleman now mentioned, died at Ballylough. These Kennedys frequently intermarried with the Moores, after coming to settle on the Antrim coast. Among the Moores, the Christian name Quintus seems to have been in frequent use at that period.

and they shall be sure of good quarters, for I will send for all the Raglin boates to Portrush and from thanes (thence) send all the people away into Scotland whch, if it be not done before Sir Phelim is [his] army comes to the towne, who comes the next week thousand men and piece of Artillery; All my desire of doing them good will be to no purpose, therefore send me word that you doe therein; as for both your houses they shall be safe, and soe should all the houses in the country if they would be persuaded by me; The Oldstowe [Oldstone, now Clough] was rendered me, and all they within had good quarters, only the Clandebayes souldours and the two regiments from beyon the ban were a little greedy for pillaginage, which could not be helpt; As for killinge of women none of my souldiers dare doe it for his life, but the common people that are not under rule doth it in spight of or teeth; but for your people they killed of women and children and old people about 3 score—My Lo: and Lady are gone to Slain—to whom I have sent; tell my bror. Hill and Mr. Barwicke that their people are all in good health, but in my own company.—I desire you not to stirr out of that till I be neere you myselfe, for fear you should fall in the hands of the seaven hundred I have in the lower part of the country, whoe would give you noe quarter at all, but when I have settled thinges here, you may come to me yourselfe, and your dearest friends to a few, and the rest to transport them with the rest into Scotland; as for goinge again the king, we will dye sooner or my Lo: of Antrim either but their only aime is to have their religion settled and every one his own ancient inheritance; thus wishinge you to take my counsell which I protest to God I will give you as really as to myself, and haveing the hope of your beleavinge me herein, I rest your very loveinge coussen still,

"JAMES MACDONNELL.

"From the Catholick Campe at Oldstowe, the 11 of Jan. 1641."

Sir James MacDonnell refers to the departure of Lord Antrim and his wife, the Duchess of Buckingham, from their Castle of Dunluce. His Lordship's indecision had involved him in serious difficulties, and at times he knew not to what party he might trust for protection. Accompanied by his Duchess he first went to Slane Castle, county Meath, then the residence of the nineteenth Lord Slane, who had married the lady Anne MacDonnell, Lord Antrim's sister. From Slane they were soon obliged to remove to Maddenstown, in Kildare, the residence of the Earl of Castlehaven.

The writer of the foregoing letter was not only related to Archibald Stewart, but evidently lived on very intimate terms with him as a neighbor.¹ This letter was written in reply to one he had received,

¹ There were intermarriages, and, consequently, relationships between the O'Haras, O'Cahans, Stewarts, MacHenrys, Magees, O'Quins, O'Neills, and MacDonnells. These relationships were considerably multiplied by the marriages of the five daughters of Calull O'Hara of Loughguile. "His eldest daughter was married to Art Oge O'Neill, of whom the family of Shane's Castle are descended. His second daughter was married to Phelim O'Neill, of whom French John O'Neill is come. His third daughter was married to Gildulf O'Cahan, of Dunseveric. His fourth daughter to John Stewart, of Lissadavan (in Bute). And his fifth daughter to one of the MacHenrys, of the Bann-side."—O'Dp. MS. written by the Rev. John MacArthur, Curate of Layd, once in the possession of the Rev. Clasian Porters, of Larne. [The editor has tried to obtain possession of this MS. for other purposes; so far, without success. Can any reader assist him?]

The Stewarts of Bute and Ballintoy, during many years after the settlement of the latter on this coast, kept alive their family connexion by reciprocal visits and occasional intermarriages. It is curious to observe how completely the MacQuillins must have been swept away from the Route by Randall MacDonnell, assisted, it is said, by the powerful connivance of James I. Of the gentry class thrown out that district, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, not one of the surname of MacQuillin is to be found!

The O'Haras of Antrim and Cavan are branches of the great Sugio family of that name, which claims and has its claim allowed, to be descended from Oilioll Gluin, King of Munster, in the third century. Charles O'Hara, above mentioned, was the seventh in descent from Cuonacht O'Hara, who was the son of Hugh O'Hara, who was seventh in descent from Magnus, son of Fadhra, or Kara, who was fifteenth in descent from Cormac, the great grandson of Oilioll Olum, of the race of Heber. Charles O'Hara owned all the lands of Loughguile, in the Route and Laggan, in Cribul. In 1609, he received an additional grant from James I., being warmly recommended by Randall MacDonnell, whose family interests in the Route had been always

and is highly creditable to Sir James MacDonnell, as expressing anxiety for the safety of his friends, although opposed to him, and also regret that he felt himself compelled to join the insurrectionary movement. He disclaims in the strongest language, and, no doubt, with entire sincerity, any design of cold-blooded massacre on the part of those under his control, but laments the impossibility of preventing his followers from the perpetration of such foul deeds. He mentions an instance in which about sixty women and children were massacred by Stewart's party, but evidently never thinks of making his friends responsible for this inhuman act. Indeed, he writes under the impression that he and his family and friends had a narrow escape from some plot laid for their destruction and that he owed his escape to the fact of his striking promptly, and striking first.¹

As his letter failed to produce the desired impression, and, as the insurgent army had been considerably augmented at Clough, the Irish leaders resolved to march on Coleraine. Stewart, in the meantime, had collected a second force, with which he came out from Coleraine to meet the insurgents. The opposing forces met at a place called the Laney, about a mile from Ballymoney, where a desperate conflict took place. The English and Scotch, commanded by Stewart, were utterly defeated, and, as no quarter was asked or given, only three hundred escaped, whilst six hundred were slain in the engagement and retreat. This battle was fought on Friday, the 11th of February, 1642, New Style, and such was its disastrous results to the Protestants and Presbyterians, that the day on which it occurred was spoken of for many generations afterwards in the Route as Black Friday.²

After gaining such a decided advantage at the Laney, the insurgent leaders divided their forces, the larger portion, commanded by Allaster MacColl, proceeding to invest Coleraine, whilst the remainder, under

steadily supported by the O'Hara. Charles O'Hara died in 1639, and his heirs lost their entire possessions in Loughguile by the insurrection, which commenced in 1641, and continued until 1652. The matrimonial connexions formed by his five daughters sufficiently indicate his high social position in the county. The O'Hara, in all their branches, were among the most active of the Irish insurgents in the Route, during 1641. After the surrender of Clough Castle, many women and children, who had been permitted by the MacDonnells to go safely away to Larne, were followed and massacred, on the banks of the Glenravel Water, by a party under the command of a son of a Hugh O'Hara, and, no doubt, connected with some of the families of that name then so numerous in the parishes of Loughguile and Ballymoney.—See *MacKinnon's History*, 3rd Ed., p. 46. The present Bishop of Cashel and Waterford, formerly Dean of Belfast, whose father was rector of Coleraine, is of this family.

¹ It would be difficult now to discover who "Brother Hill and Mr. Barwick" were, farther than that they had probably resided in the neighbourhood with the writer, and had gone into Coleraine for protection. The first settler named Hill in that district was John Hill, of Altneanum, near Ballycastle, who died in 1610, and was buried in Ramoan old church-yard. From him came the numerous families of the same surname in Ramoan, and also the Hills of Ballinderry, Banbridge, and Bellaghy Castle.

² The following extract, from a Life of Bishop Bedell, written by his stepson, and generally known as the Clogy MS., contains a vivid, but somewhat exaggerated account of this battle:

"The Scots then, throughout all the whole province of Ulster, where they were most numerous betook themselves to holds, leaving all the open country to the enemy. For the first attempt of Coll Kitchach (Allaster MacColl), had so frustrated them that they thought no man was able to stand before that son of Arik. In his first encounter, at the head of a few Irish Highlanders and some of Antrim's Irish Rebels, that were brethren in evil, against eight hundred English and Scotch, having commanded his murderers to lay down all their arms, he fell in among them with swords and dirks or scunes, in such a furious and irresistible manner, that it was reported not a man of them escaped of all the eight hundred."

James MacColl and others, were ordered to seize Ballintoy Castle, Dunluce Castle, and the town of Ballycastle, all on the coast. As a preliminary to the attack on Ballintoy, James MacColl MacDonnell addressed the following letter (F. 3. 9. 3494) to certain country gentlemen who had hastily collected a small force, and placed it in the castle at that town:

"Loveinge ffriends if soe you please I thought good to informe you of the folly you undertake in bringinge yourselves to ruyne where you may quietly and without trouble worke the waye of your safety, in taking of faire quarter for yourselves, your wives, and children, as others have done that were in greater safety, and were better able to subist than you are; where likewise you are not in any case like to receave any succor from any place, for those of Coulraine are strictly besieged on both sids and by reason of their great diseases and dearth of fire and corne doe daily dye apace, besids many wer dayly cutt off them by sixes, eights, fifteens, and the last daye killed and drowned 20 at once; and they have not left above a verie few musketts in the whole towne, by that they lost in the great conflict.—Anntrim is besieged and all your people soe many as was left are gon to the Clanaboyes though I confess that part was not caused by our valour, so that uppon my creditt your state is ill unless you take quarter, which yoa shall fairly have as I have done with Duulue which is to sett them a booty and to suffer all such as pleaseth to depart freely and such as will stay to live in the country with some such gentlemen in the country as they will chuse to be with hereafter, wch if freely you will take I vow before God to perorme by the grace of Jesus Christ.—And of all men I would wish Mr. Fullerton¹ to take it if the rest doe not, for I had direction from Mr. Thom: Oge O'Neale, Governor of the County of Armagh, to send him and his family, to his bro. Maxwell whoe lives in his owne house as quietly as ever he was, only that his church benefices is taken from him,

¹ The Fullartons, who were an influential family in the Route, came from the Scottish island of Arran, and settled on the Antrim coast about the same time as the Stewarts and Dunlops. They were originally a Norwegian race, known as Mac Leosair, who settled in Arran, at the close of the eleventh century, when that island, with several others, was ceded by Maelkof, King of Scotland, to Magnus Berfiet, King of Norway. In 1266, Arran and the other isles were surrendered, or restored again to Scotland; but, in the interval the families that formerly occupied them had almost all disappeared to make room for settlers from Norway. Among the latter were the Mac Leosair, whose name in Arran had become Maconis, Macleod, or Maclowe, and whose representative was styled Maclous of Foulartown. According to a prevalent custom in Scotland, the family name MacLeod was dropped, and Foulartown or Fullerton, the name of the family property, was adopted in its stead. A member of this family distinguished himself by his devoted adherence to Robert Bruce during the most trying periods of that monarch's career. When Bruce landed on Arran from the island of Ragherie, in the Spring of 1306—7, Maclous of Fullerton became his guide, and embarked with him to Carrick, from a place still known as Kinverross, on the north of Wintine Bay, in Arran. For his faithful services, King Robert Bruce afterwards granted Fullarton the lands of Kilmichael, and the crownership of Arran, in heritage. The lineal descendant of Fullerton was Captain Archibald Fullerton, of Kilmichael, parish of Kilbride, island of Arran, who had in his possession the several charters granted to his family since the close of the fourteenth century. These curious old documents record the following grants to the family: "In 1391, King Robert III., granted to Fergus of Foulertoun, of Arane, the lands of Brighonnhyne, in the lordship of Arane and Sheriffdom of Bute, of the old extent of two marks sterling yearly, for yearly payment of one penny of silver in the name of Blenchferne, at the King's Castle of Brethwic, on the feast of Pentecost. In 1400, the same king confirmed to John of Foulertoun, the son and heir of the deceased, Ferchard (or Fergus) the lands of Killemichael, in the Bailiary of Aran, together with the office of crowner of that bailiary, which belonged to Ferchard in heritage, for the usual services. In 1427 or 1428, King James I., confirmed the charter of 1400. In 1511, the two marklands of Kilmichael with the crownership of Arane, and the two marklands of Forland or Iachonane, were resigned with reservation of the livery by Alan Foulartoun or Maclowe, and were granted by James, Earl of Arane, to Fergus Fowlartune the son and heir of Alan. In 1523, the same Earl granted a precept of seisin of the two mark lands old extent of Kylymchell and Quiltfforland, in the Earldom of Arane, and of the office of crowner of the same, in favour of Alexander, the nephew and heir of the deceased Alan Maclowe or Foulartoun, who died seized in the same at the lath an l peace of the King. In 1526, Alexander Foulartoun of Kylymchell, crowner of the Isle of Aran, gave seisin of the two marklands of Kylymchel for life to Mairaret Tait in her virginity, and the heirs to be besotten in conjent infelment between them. About 1572, King James VI., confirmed the charter of Killemichael, granted in 1400 by Robert III. In 1570, James, Earl of Arane, a knitt'd Alan "Lord Maclowy," or Fullarton, as kindly tenant for life of the 28s 6d lands of Scipden, the 40s lands of Muis and Bradwick, the 28s 6d lands of Glenormadell, and the 40s lands of Glensherwick, in the Earldom of Arane."

The above mentioned grants included property situated in the parish of Kilbride. We find the following grants also to members of this family in the parish of Kilmore, Arran: "In 164, James III. granted to George of Foulartoun, the lands of Kynchtisland in the isle of Aran, with remainder to his brother William and his heirs, and to his own heirs whosoever. In 1541, James V. granted to James Stewart, Sheriff of Bute, the lands of Drumridian, of the old extent of nine marks, which John Foulartoun had resigned. About the year

and so is his brother Ecklin too. Therefore gentlemen for abaydinge further bloodshead, of wch I yow I have noe desire if I could helpe, I would advise you to take this faire proffer or else blame your own obstinacy and not us; for he sure we will have our wills of you at last when it will be too late for you to cry *pecazi*: If you take this faire proffer, I will to-morrow goe to you and conclude, if not I will be to you as you will be to me wch wold wish to be yor friend,

"JAMES MACDONNELL.

"For the gentlemen in Ballintoy, Mr. Will.
Fullerton, Archd. Boyd, Thos. Boyd and
the rest, these."¹

The town of Ballymoney was head-quarters for James MacColl's soldiers after the battle of Laney, and in that place no doubt the foregoing letter was written to the men who held Ballintoy. It must have been written subsequently to the battle of the 11th February, for the writer refers to the "great confilte," meaning that, no doubt, at the Laney; and it must also have been written after the burning of Dunluce,

1700. Martin in his Account of the Scottish Isles, mentions that Maclois of Kirkmichael, was said to be the most ancient family in Arran, and that he or a representative of it was one of the King's confidants, his perquisites being a firkin of oats, and lamb from every town in the island"—*Ortis, Parochiar Scotie, Vol. II., pp. 248,253.* The branch of this family of Fullerton which settled in the Route retained, as was natural, the Christian names which had been borne by their ancestors in Arran. Forus Fullerton resided at Bushmills in 1641. William Fullerton assisted at the defence of Ballintoy Castle in the same year, whilst George, John, and Alexander were names in frequent use among less distinguished members of the family in subsequent times. There are yet many respectable families, principally among the farmer classes, in the Route, bearing the name of Fullerton, and it is curious that in some instances, even to the present time, the names Maclois and Fullerton are synonymous words among them. In one instance a man called Fullerton by his neighbours was known in the rent-office only as Maclois! Probably, an ancestor of the latter surname owned the farm before the more modern name of Fullerton had been so generally adopted.

The man named William Fullerton, who assisted in 1641 to hold the Castle of Ballintoy against the insurgent Irish, is reported to have left a large family. Several of his descendants in the eighteenth century were well known. One of them, also named William Fullerton, married Rose Montgomery, of Mayport, and the late William Hill of the same place was their grandson. Another brother, named David Fullerton, was Presbyterian minister of Carrickfergus, from 1756 to 1776, and died the rector of a parish near Killerton, Jamaica, in 1789. A third, named George Fullerton, emigrated to Virginia, in America, and was slain fighting on the side of the Colonists, in the war of Independence. He left one daughter, Catherine, who became the heir to her uncle, Alexander Fullerton. The latter had been educated as a doctor, and accumulated a large amount of wealth in Jamaica. On his return, he purchased the Ballintoy estate for the sum of £20,000, and having no family, although married, he bequeathed this the property to his niece, as already stated, who, as son, according to his will, was required to take the name of Fullerton. This lady married Dawson D. Young, Esq., of Ballagh and Rowesfield, in the county of Derry. She left one son, George Alexander Fullerton, who was born in the Mansion, Ballycastle, November, 1775, and died at Birkington Manor, Gloucestershire, 1847. He left three sons and five daughters. His eldest son and heir, named Alexander George, was born in 1808, and married in 1832 the Lady Georgiana Leveson Gower, second daughter of the late Earl of Granville. Their son, William Granville Fullerton, was born at the British Embassy, Paris, in 1834, and died just when he had attained his majority, in 1853. The Ballintoy estate is still owned by a representative of the family.

1 The Boyds were originally a branch of the Stewarts, being descended from Simon, second son of Walter, the first Stewart of Scotland. Their name Boyd is simply a corrupt form of the Gaelic word *Boide*, or *Yellow*, from the prevailing fair colour of their hair. The many persons of this name throughout the Route, in 1741, were scattered members from the great family in Ayrshire, of which the Earls of Kilmarnock were the chiefs or representatives. William Boyd, the last Earl, took an active part in the rebellion of 1745, and after his execution, a large chest of family papers was placed in custody of the magistrates of Kilmarnock. A selection from these papers was published by the Abbotsford Club, in 1857, from which we may form an estimate of the high position enjoyed by the family, from the days of Bruce until the sad finale in 1746. The following are the titles of a few of these curious documents:

1. "Bond of Mutual Assistance by Queen Margaret and the Lord Methven, her husband, to Lord Boyd, May 26, 1529.

2. "An Aegrement betuix Hew Erle of Eglintown and Robert Lord Boyd, anent all quarrels and sleighter of kin, May 2, 1550.

3. "Oblisement by the Erles of Arayle and others, to warrant and assist Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, in all the actions he shall have to do, 1543.

4. "Agreement betuix Mary Queen Regeent, and Robert Lord and Maister of Boyd, for Mutual Assistance agams their enemies, November 6, 1557.

5. "Commissione by Queen Mary to Robert Lord Boyd, to treat with her subjects of Scotland, anent ane reconciliation, June 4, 1569.

6. "Letter by my Lord Angus to my Lord Boyd, quhairby he promises to send his servands to his Court Holding, August 2, 1570."

There are twenty-nine papers in this published selection, all of which have titles somewhat similar to the above, and all indicating the great social and political standing of the various members of the family to whom they specially refer. Of this race was Sir Robert Boyd, who accompanied Robert Bruce to the island of Raghery, during the winter of 1306, and one of whose descendants, an Earl of Arran, married Mary, eldest daughter of James II., in 1467. Besides the principal house of Kilmarnock, there were many collateral families

as their leader here mentions how he had disposed of the inhabitants of the latter place. It does not appear that any of these people were massacred, and no doubt they were permitted to return to Scotland as best they could.

James MacColl's arguments made no impression upon the party who garrisoned Ballintoy. They had not gone there to surrender at the first notice, but to die in defending themselves against an enemy, whom they believed to be without mercy. As this enemy approached Ballintoy, from Ballymoney, their whole route was marked with rapine and murder. The insurgents were strong enough completely to invest Ballintoy Castle, and were at first quite sure of success, but the brave little garrison repelled every assault, and finally beat off their ferocious assailants. During these operations, the adjoining church of Ballintoy was crowded with a trembling multitude of women and children, who were every hour threatened with destruction, either by fire or famine. In their dire extremity, a Roman Catholic priest, at great personal risk, interferred for their preservation. With difficulty he obtained permis-

of Boyd's in the district of Carrick, among whom the Boyd's of Pinkill, and the Boyd's of Trochtin, were best known. Of the former family was the celebrated Mark Alex. Boyd, who was born at Pinkill, in 1572, and James Boyd, Archbishop of Glasgow, second son of Adam Boyd, and cousin to the sixth Lord Kilmarnock. Andrew Boyd, appointed Bishop of Areyle in 1613, was supposed to be son of Thomas, the fifth Lord Boyd. A son of the bishop died, and was interred in Raghery, as may be inferred from the following inscription, in Roman capitals, on a monumental slab in the church-yard of that Island:

"HIC . JACIT . JACOBUS . BOIDIUS . ANDRAEAE . LISIMORI . EPISCOPI . THIUS . CUM . UXORE . CHRISTINA . CAMPILLA . QUI . OBIT . NONO DIE DECEMBR ANNO . DOM . 1665."

From the time of the erection of the See of Areyle, at the close of the twelfth century, the bishop's seat was on the small island of Lismore, near the Scottish coast, and hence the bishops were always designated *Episcopi Lismorensis*.

The Boyd's of the Route most probably were compelled to leave their native district of Carrick, on the Scottish coast, in consequence of the terrible feuds which raged there during the latter half of the sixteenth century. Many of them found comfortable homes on the Antrim shores, and a few had become influential inhabitants of the Route in the following century. Of the latter were the Boyd's, so actively concerned in the scenes of 1641. A rector of Ramoan, named William Boyd, early in the eighteenth century, married Rose MacNeill, the only daughter and heiress of Hugh MacNeill, of Dunanraig Costie, and through this lady the Ballycastle estate came originally into the family of Boyd. Her son, Hugh Boyd, who built the harbour at Ballycastle, in 1738, died in 1765, and his great great grandson, Alexander Boyd, of Ballycastle, owned the family estate in 1865.

This branch claims descent from the house of Kilmarnock, and, in the absence of positive proof, there are reasons to lead to the belief that their claim is well founded. The family traditions and the family armorial bearings attest their connexion with that ancient and noble house. It is more than probable that positive proof might also be found. In connexion with this point, the following extract from a letter, written by the celebrated Dr. Adam Clarke, will be interesting. This letter was written in Dublin, in the year 1825, and was published in Etheridge's Life of Dr. Clarke, page 415. The extract is as follows: 'I am at Mr. Adam Boyd's. Tell John that he proves positively that his aunt, my grandmother Clarke, was an immediate descendant of the Earls of Kilmarnock, whose family name was Boyd. His own grandfather was always called Kilmarnock, as standing close to the Earldom.'

The oldest tombstone (of which the writer has any knowledge), marking the grave of a Scottish settler in the Route, was raised by John Boyd, in 1645, to the memory of his wife, Jane Peebles, in Derrykeighan Church-yard. This man, previous to his coming to Ireland, had been several years Provost of Irvine, and was evidently one of the many Scotchmen induced to come to the Route by Rand. II MacDonnell, when the latter, in 1603, procured a grant to himself from James I., of the vast estates which should have rightfully belonged to his cousins and nephews. John Boyd settled at Carnegoy, near Dervock, and from him was descended the late Dr. Boyd, of Coleraine, who, during many years, served as Member of Parliament for that Borough.

The fair complexion from which this race originally derived its name of Baudie or Boyd, is still a distinguishing personal characteristic of the Ballycastle branch. The Christian names which generally prevailed among the family in Scotland are yet preserved by their kinsmen on this coast, such as Robert, William, Adam, Alexander, Archibald, and Thomas. The name Hugh is also common, but it was first introduced from the MacNeills of Dunanraig, and by them from an early branch of the family of O'Neill.

Perhaps one of the most interesting family records of the Ballycastle Boyd's is a simple Baptismal Register, which was made by Alexander Boyd, of Clare Park, near Ballycastle, a brother of Hugh Boyd, so well known for his praiseworthy efforts to promote the industrial prosperity of his native place. Alexander Boyd married a lady named Wilson, of the Carrickfergus family, and they had thirteen children, all of whose baptisms he regularly recorded, between the years 1736 and 1751. He also mentioned the names of the several godfathers and godmothers who were present on these occasions, so that many dates, and not a few leading names of the district, are found in this brief but faithful domestic record. The original MS. was in the possession of Robert Given, of Coleraine, who was maternally descended from Alexander Boyd.

sion to bring them water, and in doing so, secretly filled the water-vessels with oatmeal, covering it with a few inches depth of water at the top. In this way he daily carried to the captives as much food as kept them alive until relief came. Tradition states that this truly good Samaritan was called Priest MacGlaime, but nothing is known of him save this one noble Christian act. It is quite enough, however, to consecrate his memory to the latest posterity—to preserve his name in everlasting remembrance. It is recorded that he was considered a traitor by his co religionists, and subsequently murdered.

From Ballintoy, the Irish party retired, or retreated, to Ballycastle, having written previously to Alice O'Neill, Countess Dowager of Antrim, who resided at the latter place, informing her of their intended visit.

The frightful results of their visit to Ballycastle appear but too plainly from an account of the examination of Alice, Countess Dowager of Antrim (F. 3. 9. 4229), taken at Coleraine, on the 9th of February, 1652, before Richard Brasier, Mayor, and Col. Thomas Coote, Governor of that town. The Countess flatly denied all participation in the massacre which took place around the walls of her castle. It would appear that the English and Scotch inhabitants of Ballycastle, on first hearing of the approach of the Irish party, rushed into the castle-yard for protection, some women venturing into the hall, and even hanging on the skirts of Lady Antrim, and of her daughter, the Lady Sarah MacDonnell. The names of those preserved were Anthony Knowles, tuck-miller; John Hunter, carpenter; John Murghlan, smith; Alexander Stewart, corn miller; and John Kid, stone-mason.

The following documents, derived from the manuscript volume already mentioned, and now printed for the first time, will further explain the state of affairs at this period in Ballycastle and its vicinity. These witnesses are, in justice, summoned from both parties, the two Stewarts being Protestants while Macallister and O'Hagan were Roman Catholics:

(F. 3. 9. 4049.)

"I. The Examination of Archibald Stewart aged about 50 years, taken the 18th May 1643

"Whoe being duely sworne and Examined what he doth knowe or concerning the massacre of William Ffynly and his brother with a number of persons more of men woemen and children being of the Protestant persuasion, of the parish of Armoy, whch fled thence towards Bally Castell,

"Saith that he was Informed by severall of the country after he came from Colerane to Ballentoy, that these persons were killed in the Church of Ramone wth in a quartr of a mile of Bally Castell by Hugh ODullinam, Patricke ODullinan, Donnohy M'Guigan M'Cawly wth severall others of the ODullinans and M'Allisters.

"And further saith that the persons above-mention'd tooke into that Church for shelter, by Reason they heard that Bally Castell where the Countess of Antrim was, was taken by the enimye as this Examinate. And that the men that was in the sd house of Bally Castell was commanded by Donnell Gorm MacDonnell whoe was afterwards killed at Glanmaguity.

"And being demanded whether Coll MacAllester was at the massacre of the persons above-menconed in the Church of Ramone, saith that hee did not heere that hee was there that day, but did heere that he came the next day to Bally Castell, And did also heere that he was present about the Hill neere Portnagree hard by Bally Castell, when Donnaby M'Ivison (‡) M'Cawly kild floore Brittish in Portnagree, And further saith not,

"Taken before us, Geo. Rawden,
Tobias Llovvice, John Peirson,"

"ARCH: STEWART,

The old church which stood at Ramoan in 1641 was rebuilt in 1812, and finally removed to an adjacent site somewhat nearer to the town of Ballycastle. On the old site, St. Patrick founded the first Christian Church in that district, about the middle of the fifth century.

(E. 3, 9, 4250.)

2. "The Examination of Coll McAllester of the parish of Derriigham, in the Co. of Antrim, Gent, taken before us the 14th day of March 1652,

"Who being duly examined saith That it was Allester M'Coll M'Donnell & Tirlagh Oge O Cahan¹ who (as he hath since heard by common report both of the Irish and Scotch) were the chiefe plotters and Actors of the Murder of the Brittish at Portnaw in Christmas 1641, That after that murder was committed by the Irish & Highlanders upon the Brittish at Portnaw the Irish being jealous of the English and Scotch and the English and Scotts jealous of the Irish, without any difference or distinction the Irish kill'd all the English and Scotts they coald lay hands on, and the English and Scotts did the like unto the Irish, except some fewe Irishmen who shewed mercy unto the English and Scotts whereof this

The O'Cahans of Dunseveric were originally a branch of the Cinel-Eoghain, and thus descended from Niall, surnamed the Great, who was monarch of Ireland at the commencement of the fifth century. As Dunseveric was the last refuge of this family, so it more than probable that here was also the earliest seat of their power. The O'Cahans and other castles (in the county of Derry), but the principal family occupied Dunseveric during many centuries. Early in the eleventh century, a youth of this princely house assisted in cutting to pieces by stratagem the Danish invaders of Ireland. This event is referred to by Buchanan of Achmar, in his admirable and most reliable *History of the Surname of Buchanan*, pp. 15, 16. At the commencement of the fourteenth century, Angus Oge MacDonnell, Lord of the Isles, married Agnes O'Cahan (surnamed Fionnghuala, or Fair Shoulders), of Dunseveric, and obtained, as her dowry, a number of young men from each surname throughout her father's territory wherewith to strengthen his kingdom of the Isles. Many of the more modern of the Highland clans are said to have had their origin in the families thus founded by these Ulster emigrants. This curious arrangement between Angus Oge MacDonnell and his father-in-law, O'Cahan, is referred to in an old MS. history of the Lords of the Isles, published for the first time in the *Colloquy de Rebus Aquariorum*, pp. 282, 326. It has been doubted whether the O'Cahans of Dunseveric were of the same family as the O'Cahans of Cinnachta, in Derry, but this curious supplement to the history of the Scottish Highlanders represents them as identical, and speaks of the Dunseveric chief as the actual owner of the O'Cahan country west of the Bann. The following passage, at page 234, refers to the matrimonial arrangements above-mentioned: "The portion or tocher he had by her was seven score men out of every surname under O'Kain; viz., the Munros, so called because they came from the innermost Roe waters in the county of Derry, their name being formerly O'Millans, the Roses, of Killinack (Kilravock), the Fairns, Dingwalls, Glasses, Beattons, so now called, but improperly, that being a French name, whereas they are Irish, of the tribe of O'Neals, and took the name first from following the name of Beda. The Macphersons, who are not the same with the Macphersons of Badenoch, but are of the O'Docharties of Ireland (another county Derry surname); the Bulikes in Caithness, of whom is the Laird of Toinieall, and many other surnames, which, for brevity, we pass over, many of whom had no succession." While the O'Cahans of Derry were reduced to ruin by the rebellion of O'Neill and O'Donnell, and afterwards by the plantation of Ulster, the chief of Dunseveric still was able to maintain some semblance at least of the ancient family state. His day of doom, however, was not long delayed, Gildulf O'Cahan and his sons became active and powerful rebels in 1641, and were all either killed in battle or executed before the close of 1653. The following brief extract from an old MS., formerly in possession of the Rev. Classon Porter, of Lurg, tells in very business-like style the final catastrophe of the once great family who had dwelt in Dunseveric since the expulsion of the Pictish Kings from that renowned fortress.

who had dwelt in Dunseverie since the expulsion of the Patsch Kings from that renowned fortress.
By inquisition taken at Ballymoney, Co. Antrim, 15 August, 1657, it is found that Gildford O'Cahan, of Dunseverie, in the county aforesaid, gentleman, was seized as of fee in the Castle of Dunseverie, and the Townland of Somevally, in the Barony of Carew, and county aforesaid, containing 120 acres, and so ~~as~~ ^{as} 7rd, the 24th of March 1641—2 at Ballymoney, in the county aforesaid, was, together with about 100 traitors in rebellion against king Charles, and in the same did continue till 1653, which time he was executed for rebellion, by reason whereof the premises unto his said Highness and the Commonwealth he do belong."

Examinant was one who did as much for the preservation of the Brittish as lay in his power, And this Examinant further saith That he and Robert Oge Stewart were standing upon the Rocke over the strande at Portnagree, & one Gilcomy M' Tallgar as he remembers & noe more at all either Irish or Scotts with them when one Donnahy M'Guiggen M'Awly kill'd one Gilbert Gannill under the Rocke but none else were killed there soe far as he could see, And this Examinant being demanded wherefore he left his usual habitation after the said Murder at Portnaw and others the murders committed in the Roote, He saith that the Reason thereof was because the British garrison in Ballintoy house was within three miles, and being demanded what need he had to feare the Brittish he being soe careful to preserve as many as lay in his power, he saith because at that time the Brittish durst not trust one another, And this Examinant being demanded if he was in the fight at the Layney¹ when the English and Scotch on the 11th of february 1641, called blacke Friday, were routed and bout 700 Brittish slaine he saith he came that very daye unto the Laney 129 cowes being lately taken from him for not compliance with the Irish to get restitution of them, And Allester MacColl MacDonnell (the British forces then approaching) made this Examinant to joyn him and his men, and upon joyning battell the British were defeated, and enough of them killed, but this Examinant saith he killed none of those who would have killed him. And being demanded if he did see or heare of any Brittish killed in Ballycastell house or Towne, where the Countess of Antrim dwelt, he saith he was often at Ballycastell, and that the house of Ballycastell after the Murder at Portnaw was kept by Donnell Grome MacDonnell deceased and his men, but he saith he never see or heard of any killed there, or at Carnkeerin or Ballylusk, which two Last inenconnd places were not distant from this Examinate's house, And this Examinant saith alsoe that he was not at any time at the siege of Ballintoy or Colerane save only once that Allester MacColl sent for him unto Colerane to bring him provisions & that he brought him at that time five cowes for the provisions of his men, And further he saith that he never marched through the country with the Irish to Dunluce or Oldstone (Clough) neither was he at any time betwixt the beginning of the Irish Rebellion & march of the Scotch armey into the Roote at Dunluce or Oldstone, and that he never heard of any Brittish murdred by the Irish at the salt panns of Ballycastle, or at Margie Moore, but of some few murdered at Ramoane Church by Dwaltoagh M'Allester & the Dullenans, now dead. And further he saith not.

"H. COOTE."

"RICH. BRASIER, Major.

Coll MacAllister, of Derrykeighan, was the representative of the various families of that name in the Route, descendants of Alexander Carrach MacDonnell, a younger brother of John Mor. The MacAllisters for a time rivalled the MacDonnells of Antrim in power, but were eventually subjugated by Sorley Boy. This Coll MacAllister probably resided at the place now known as Bellisle, near Stranocum, and in the immediate vicinity of both Ballylusk and Carnkerrin. From the questions put to him when examined, it was evidently the general belief that there had been massacres at these places, although he may not have been cognizant of the fact. Neither did he seem to have heard of the slaughter at the Salt Pans, or at the Margeymore in Ballycastle, which was not remarkable, as he lived at a considerable distance. But these also were melancholy facts. The old Market-

¹ A family named Taylor occupied the farm of the Laney during many generations subsequently to 1641. Dr. William Taylor, late of Ballymoney, stated that from its soil many fragments of old armour had been turned up by the plough and spade.

House of Ballycastle stands on the ancient Margeymore, or place where the large market was held. The Salt Pans are situated at the rere of Bathlodge, east of Carrig Usnach.

(F. 3. 9. 1538.)

3. "The Examination of Robt. Oge Stewart of the Parish of Culfaughtorin Gent, taken before us at Colerane the sd 1t of March 1652.

"Who being duly sworne and Examined saith that about two days after the murder of Portnaw he was present and did behold and see (his life being then protected and saved by Coll MacAllester) when one Donnohy MacGuiggen MacAwly, murdred Hugh Hill, Gilbert Gannandill his son at Portnagree. That there were at the same time present and looking on at the topp of the hill the sd Coll MacAllester, Cormacke O'Dullenan, and Shane MacVicker MacCormacke, with above One hundred in their company, and this Examinate further saith—That Ffedoragh Magee was at this Examinate's house the same day the former Murder was committed and that William Giffon was murdred by Fferragher Magee and Patricke M'Ahoy on the backe of this Examinate's house the sd Ffedoragh Magee being then present and beholding the sd Murder, And further he saith not.

"H. Coote."

RICH: BRASIER, Major.

Robert Oge Stewart was of the Ballintoy family, and nephew to Archibald Stewart. He resided near Ballycastle, and still nearer to Portnagree, where he witnessed the destruction of the three persons above-named. The Coastguard Station House is built in Portnagree, immediately below the "Rocke" mentioned by this deponent, and probably on the very place where the murder was perpetrated. In 1738, when the Harbour at Ballycastle was being built, Portnagree was filled to its present level by sand removed from the works and placed there. In July, 1793, a maniac fell from the Rock into a kelp-kiln and was burned to death. His body was buried in Portnagree.

(F. 3. 9. 4249.)

4. "The Examination of Edmund o'Hagan of Ballycastle in the Parish of Ramoane in the County of Antrim Gent, taken before us at Colerane 12th of March 1652.

"Whoe being duly examined saith, That he was the Countess of Antrim's waiting man for many years and lived at Ballycastell with her Ladyship. That the day after the Murder of the Brittish at Portnaw to this Examinate's best remembrance, William Glover, James Stewart and Thomas Stewart with some ten Scotchmen of the town of Ballycastell came unto the gate of the Castle, That James MacHenry Esq, who since was kill'd at Ennis as he hath heard mett with the said William Glover without the Gate where they were talkeing together this Examinate being present but not so neare as to heare what they said that James Stewart and Thomas Stewart went in at the wickett of the Gate the Broadgate being shut as it was accustomed to be, And William Glover and the rest of the Scotch staid without, That soon after the said James Stewart and Thomas Stewart were entred into the castle the sd James MacHenry went in at the gate and this Examinate followed him, that, as soone as they were gone in they found the Porter of the Gate and the sd James Stewart and Thomas Stewart quarrelling and that the two Stewarts swords were drawne upon which the sd James MacHenry and Donnell grome MacDonnell (since likewise killed with the men which he had in the Castle to keepe the Castle for his own or what end he knows not) disarmed the sd James Stewart and Thomas Stewart,

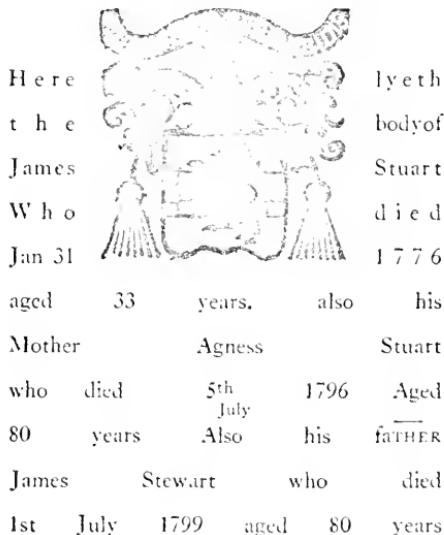
And being demanded upon what ground the sd two Stewarts drew their swords after they were within the Castle Gate he saith he believes it was to force the Porter to open the Gate and make way for William Glover and the Scots without the Gate to come in, That soone after the said two Stewarts having their swords restored them were sent out of the Castle and the Examinant being demanded if any of the Brittish came after unto the Castle for safety of their lives, he saith that all who came thither for shelter were received in and their lives saved, And being demanded who those were he saith John Murghlan, a smith, John Hunter, a carpenter, John Kidd, a mason, Allester Begg Stewart, afterwards the said Countesses Moulterer and some other men and women whose names he doth not remember, That he did not see or know of or heare of any murdred at Ballycastell but one Jennett Speir whoe was killed on the Backside of the sd. Countesses stable neare the Castle, but by whom he knows not, That Allester MacColl MacDonnell and James MacHenry came to visit the Countess at Ballycastell after the murder at Portnaw and in the Layney soe often as they pleased, and that this Examinant sometimes did see them and other there, and further he saith not.

"H. COOTE."

RICH: BRASIER.

The evidence of Edmond O'Hagan represents what took place at the Castle in a more favourable light than even the Countess herself had been able to do. Donnell Gorm MacDonnell, of Killoquin, in Rasharkin, had been appointed to seize Ballycastle House and hold it for the Irish. He was soon compelled to evacuate, and was slain some time afterwards, at Glenmaquiney, in County Donegal. James MacHenry (O'Neill) was a near relative of the Countess, with whom she appears to have acted in concert.

STUART.



The arms are similar to those worn by Stewart of Ardgowan, Scotland.

Lord Antrim had returned to Dunluce Castle for a temporary visit, and during his stay there General Monro quietly took him prisoner and lodged him in Carrickfergus Castle. Another Archibald Stewart, who was related to the agent, and who appears to have been Squire to Lord Antrim, set about planning means for his liberation, which was accomplished with great tact. He procured a passport from the Governor of Carrickfergus, as if for an invalid leaving the place. Lord Antrim was forthwith dressed as such, and no one recognised him. He was thus carried on board a vessel about to sail for Carlisle, where, when he arrived, he quickly dispensed with his sick garments, and, accompanied by Stewart, set out to visit the king at Oxford. After a brief sojourn there, Lord Antrim and Stewart returned, carrying with them very important papers and letters to the chiefs of the royal party in this country. Their movements, however, had been closely watched, and no sooner did they reach the shore, than they were seized by one of Monro's officers, and lodged in Carrickfergus Castle. Their papers were sent by Monro to the provisional Government at Edinburgh. Stewart was soon afterwards brought to trial for assisting Lord Antrim to escape, and having been convicted, was executed at Carrickfergus, in July, 1643.¹

Few families have sent out from the main stem a greater number of collateral branches than that of the Ballintoy Stewarts. The first settler, James Stewart, had, besides Ninian, his heir, a younger son, David, and two daughters, Jane and Christian. David married and left three sons, and, in addition to his direct male descendants, he is represented through the female line by many families, among whom may be mentioned the Maconaghys, Woodrows, MacCooks, Gillespies, Ghahams, MacCoys, Browns, MacAllisters, MacQuoids, Temples, Eglintons, Johnstons Andersons, and MacIlroys. David's two sisters also married and left families. Christian became the wife of her kinsman, Brice Dunlop, but we have not been able to ascertain the name of Jane's husband.

¹ General Monro's letter to the English Parliament, dated Carrickfergus, 23rd May, 1643, informing them, among other matters, of the capture of Lord Antrim concludes in these words: "The Earl of Antrim shall, God willing, be kept close in the Castle of Carrickfergus till I be acquainted from your honours concerning him; and the traitor who conveyed him last away is to be executed, since we can extort no discovery from him that is contained in the papers sent to Scotland." This letter is printed in *Dr. Reid's History*, vol. i, p. 410.

² The Dunlops must have settled on the Antrim coast soon after their kinsmen the Stewarts, and were probably influenced in doing so by their relationship to the latter. Bryan (sometimes written Bryce) Dunlop married Christian Stewart, a daughter of the first's sister of that name from Bute. The Dunlops were originally an Irish race, known in Ulster as the O'Dansleibhe, or MacDansleibhe, now Annesley Dunleavy in this country. Members of this once powerful family were princes and chieftains in Ulster. At what period, or under what circumstances, they emigrated to Scotland is not known, but in that kingdom their descendants were called Dinslephes, Dinslachs, Dunlops, and Livingstones.—See *Irish Topographical Poems*, edited by Dr. O'Dowd, vol. xxv, 1691. Between the years 1399 and 1401, King Robert Bruce granted 4 seviers and a half (several) of land in his lordship of Kintyre to Luns, the son of Dinsleph, the greatest rendering the feu-duty service of a ship of 26 crows, with its complement of men and victuals.—*Historie of Cumbrie*, vol. ii, p. 77, quoted in *Origenes Picta de Scotia*, vol. i, p. 590. In 1557, John MacDunlop appears in record as possessing the lands of Auchincarron, in the Lordship of Larn. A small freshold, originally of twelve acres, but latterly of only six, in Lismore, has been held for many centuries by a family named Livingstone, as custodiers of the bishop's crozier styled the Bischill more. These Livingstones are locally known as the Barons of Bischill. In the churchyard of Kilbride, Cintire, there is a curious cross, now laid as a gravestone, with

Ninian, the representative, besides his heir, left a younger son, also named Ninian, and one daughter, Catherine. Catherine married John Stewart, of Red Bay,¹ and besides many families of Stewarts descended from her throughout the Glynnns, her descendants in the female line intermarried with the families of MacAllister, MacNeill, MacGaghey, Black, O'Neill, MacCambridge, Delargey, Magill, Moore, Kane, Downey MacAulay, MacCoy, MacShannog, MacCahern, MacMullin, Martin, Murray, Robinson, Murphy, MacKendry, MacCormac, MacDonnell, O'Lynn, MacKinley, Magee, Fullerton, Ramsay, and MacPhaull.

But her brother Ninian (who was also the younger brother of Archibald, agent to the second Earl of Antrim) was ancestor of the greater number of collateral families. He married a lady named Jane MacCullough, by whom he left twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. The names of his sons were William, George, Robert, Alexander, and Lewis. His daughters' names were Christian, Isabella, Mary, Grizel, Jane, Alice, and Rose. The following notice of their families, although so brief, will enable the reader to form an idea of the vast multitudes connected with the Stewarts of Ballintoy at the present day. The names undermentioned only represent the female lines to the fifth generation from Ninian.

1. William, the eldest son, who lived in Carey, left one son, John, and two daughters, Mary and Ashley. John's daughter, Letitia, married the Rev. Robert Rowan, of Oldstone, and Mary, her sister, married Hugh Dickson, both leaving large families. Their descendants in the female line intermarried with the families of Hamill, MacCready, Carey, Henry, Baillie, MacGuffin, Perry, Steele, and Blackhouse.

2. Robert, the second son, settled at Maghremore, in the parish of Ramoan, about three miles from Ballycastle. His family consisted

the crucifixion, surmounted by the latters, I. H. S., said to mark the grave of Livingstones, in Gaelic Mac-Ianlea.—(*Origines Parochiales Scotiae*, vol. ii., pp. 155, 163, 826.) It has been conjectured by Burke and others that the Stewarts of Ballintoy are descended from Ninian, the Sheriff of Bute, by his third wife, Elizabeth Blair, but the much greater probability is that they are his posterity through his second wife, Janet Dunlop. It does not appear that Elizabeth Blair left any but one son, Robert, who inherited from his father the lands of Anbrismore in the parish of Kingarth, and the lands of Queane in the parish of Rothesay. See *Origines Parochiales Scotiae*, under Kingarth and Rothesay.

¹ The following deposition was made, no doubt, by one of the Red Bay Stewarts, but how this family was related to the Ballintoy Stewarts previously to the marriage mentioned above, is not known—

The examination of Andrew Stewart of Coshendonn in Culfratina parish, yeoman, taken before us the sd 4th day of March, 1652.

Whee being sworne and examined saith, That about nine or ten daies after the Murder at Portnaw about 24 Brittissish, young and old carri unto this examinants house at Coshendonn, (Alex. Mackay havinge received order from Alex. Colin MacDonnell, to secure this Examinate) which Brittish with their goods this Examinate put into his kill (kilm) that he this Examinate upon some occasion being angry with two Irish boyes, his servants, they went unto the said Alexander Mackay and the companye of Irish which were with him, about halfe a mile thence, and told him how this Examinate had some Scotch hid in his Kill. Upon which the said Alexander Mackay, with about sixteene men came into this Examinate's house, and demanded of him the key of his kill, and caused the said Examinate to open the doore, telling him he heard there was good store of gold and money there, and he would view it. And as soone as the doore was opened, all the men with him went into the Kill, and tooke away and robbed the Brittish of their packs, and tardells, and of all their goods and moneys whatsoever, to the clothes upon their backs. That two melets after, the Examinate and all the said robbed people for safety of their lives gott away in a boate for Scotland, and further he saith not.

H. Coote.

Rich. Brasier, Mayor.

[We are now almost satisfied that the much-worn, unnamed armorial stone in Layde churchyard (see vol. v., p. 42), which we were formerly unable to designate, marks the resting-place of Stewart of Red Bay Castle.—Editor.]

of one son, James, and two daughters, Rose and Jane. Rose married Alexander MacAllister, and Jane became the wife of James MacCook. Besides Robert Stewart's representatives in the male line, his descendants in the female line intermarried, in their generations, with the families of MacAllisters, MacCook, MacIlmoyle, Baird, Sheil, Orr, MacMullan, MacBride, MacDowal, MacAuley, O'Neill, MacHendry, and many others.

3. Alexander Stewart, the third son, resided at Capecastle, also in the parish of Ramoan, and adjoining Maghremore. He left a family of two sons and one daughter. The daughter, whose name was Rose, married John MacAulay. Besides his descendants in the male line, Alexander's representatives in the female line intermarried, among others, with the families of MacAulay, Galbraith, MacLoughlin, Boyd, Dellet, MacDougall, MacKenzie, Bruce, and Dennison.

4. Not much is known as to the descendants of George Stewart, the fourth son, who left only one daughter, Elizabeth. Her daughters intermarried with the families of MacCormac, Magee, Hamilton, and Ormsby.

5. Lewis, the fifth son, resided in Carey. He left one son, William, and two daughters, Rose and Jane. Rose married a person named Horan Lee, but we have not any additional information as to this branch.

6. Christian, the eldest daughter of Ninian, married—. Hutchinson, of Stranocum. One of her sons became a distinguished lawyer, and accumulated a very large fortune, which he left to be distributed among his relatives to the fifth degree.

7. Isabella, the second daughter, became the wife of Thomas Stewart of Esson, in Ramoan. Her descendants in the female line intermarried with the families of Campbell, MacNeill, Cusack, Lynn, Ditty, Lamond, Gibson, MacAulay, MacLhatton, Craig, MacCoy, Warnock, MacGarney, Scally, MacIlmoyle, Steele, Hill, Dunkin, MacIlroy, Boyd, Montgomery, Mackeeman, MacCurdy, MacAllister, Cross, Maclean, MacMinn, Searight, Hopkin, Reilly, Dunlop, Anderson, Thompson, MacDonnell, MacKeever, Hamill, and Boland.

8. Mary, the third daughter, was married to Malcolm Maconaghy, and is represented, at the present day, by the Maconaghys, MacNeills, MacCurdys, Wallaces, Scotts, Sinclairs, MacAtyres, MacBrides, Loughreys, Blacks, MacQuaigs, MacHenrys, MacArthurs, Dempseys, Cahills, Boyles, Campbells, Boyds, Kennedys, Lysles, Montgomerys, MacElvins, Hayes, MacIlhattricks, Rogers, MacMullins, MacLoughlins, Kanes, Downeys, Browns, Kirkpatricks, and Hulls.

9. Grizel, the fourth daughter, became the wife of Captain Andrew Jollie, who resided at Drumakill, Carey, and whose lineal representa-

tives were Charles and Archibald Jollie, of the same place. The descendants of Andrew Jollie and Grizel Stewart in the female line intermarried with the families of Thompson, Boyd, MacCurdy, Coleman, Hunter, Seally, MacCahan, Mullan, MacFarlane, MacIninch, MacCoy, Laverey, MacCormac, Meghan, O'Reilly, MacAleese, MacIntyre, Kelly, MacAulay, Sharpe, MacMichael and Kane.

10. Jane, the fifth daughter, married Daniel Frizel, and left three daughters, Jane, Mary, and Catherine, who became the wives of Rodger MacGildowney, John MacCaw, and William Thompson. Their descendants in the female line intermarried with the families of MacBride, Brown, Duffin, MacMullan, Hagan, MacKendry, Farrier, Wilson, Hall, MacIlvennah, MacCormac, Ferguson, Whitefort, Dollan, Gillespie, Hynes, MacCoy, O'Murry, O'Guillian, Martin, Loughan, Hunter, MacCurdy, Dougall, MacAllister, and MacNeill.

11. Alice, the sixth daughter, married Major Alexander MacAulay, of Glenville, near Cushendall, and left one son, Alexander, and one daughter, Alice. Alexander's daughter, Mary, became the wife of John Cuppage, and left six daughters: viz., Sarah, Alice, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, and another whose name is unknown. Sarah married the Rev. James Moore, and left eight children: viz., Alexander, James, Mary, Adam, Robert, Charles, Hugh, and Richard. Alice Cuppage married the Rev. Lindsay Hall, and left seven children: viz., Mary, Jane, Walter, Alice, Leonora, Sarah, and John. Margaret Cuppage married Surgeon William Douglas, and left eleven children: viz., Mary, Jane, John, Margaretta, James, Leonora, Adam, Thomas, Anna, William Sharman, and Catherine Mildred. Elizabeth Cuppage married Surgeon MacCurdy, and left five children viz., John, Letitia, Stephen, Mary, and William. Mary Cuppage married a gentleman named Cranston, and left one daughter, Sarah, who became the wife of Alex. Templeton. The sixth Miss Cuppage married John Greer, and left four children: viz., George, John, Alexander, and Sarah Mildred.

12. Rose Stewart, the seventh daughter of Ninian, married Neal MacNeill, of Cushendun, and left two sons, John and Lachlan. Her descendants in the female line intermarried with the families of Lee Bellingham, Stewart of Red Bay, Drumgold, Montgomery, and many others.¹

The foregoing list is curious in one respect, as showing what a vast number of families are descended in the female line to the fifth generation, from James Stewart, the first settler in Ballintoy. It proves to us simply enough the truth of the proposition that all men, high and low, rich and poor, are "of one blood," or, what, perhaps, is more difficult to believe, that every peasant in the land descends, more or less

¹ List of *Claimants to the Hutchinson Bequest*.

remotely, from princely ancestors. Take the humblest dweller on the Antrim coast, for example; and whether he be a MacBride or Megaghey, a Shiel or Scally, a Mullan or MacCormac, we can trace his descent from James Stewart, the first settler of the name in Ballintoy, and from him to John Stewart, the first Sheriff of Bute. From this point we can easily proceed to demonstrate that the ancestors of Mullan or Megaghey aforesaid were kings of Scotland and monarchs of Ireland, for thus may the several links of the genealogical chain be put together:—John Stewart, Sheriff of Bute, from whom our Antrim peasant is descended, was the son of Robert II., of Scotland, the son of Margery Bruce, daughter of Isabella, daughter of David II., son of Prince Henry, son of David I., son of Malcolm III., son of Duncan, son of Beatrice, daughter of Malcolm II., son of Kenneth II., son of Malcolm I., son of Donnell, son of Constantine II., son of Kenneth I., son of Alpin, son of Eachaiddh II., or Achaius, son of Aodh Finn, son of Eachaiddh I., son Domhangard II., son of Domhnall Breac, son of Eachaiddh Bailehe, son of Aidan, son of Gauran, son of Domhangard I., son of Fergus Mor Mac Earea, of Dalriada, in Antrim, who founded the Scottish monarchy in North Britain, about the year 506. From this prince the family line runs on through Cairbre Riada and Colla Huaish until it reaches Heremon, who was the first king of the Scotti in Ireland, and who reigned about one thousand years before the Christian era. From Heremon, genealogists endeavour to trace the line up to Noah and Adam, and although they may not be able to do so very satisfactorily, yet we know to Adam it must extend, for in the words of an ancient Irish historical tale, “This Adam is the certain universal head which connects every genealogical branch, and the only beautiful wide branching trunk in every genealogy, and the genuine ancient founder and basis of every ramifying tribe, and the excellent solid stock of branching sides, in which unite and meet all the genealogical ramifications of the peoples, families, and tribes of the earth, which have been, or will be, born, from the first creation of the universe and formation of the elements, and of the nine orders of heaven, down to that notable day of the general judgment, when the truth of the sentence of the redeeming judge, passed upon them all, shall be seen proved.”¹

Archibald Stewart was succeeded by his son, named also Archibald. Of the latter, not much is known beyond the facts that he was an influential country gentleman, and for a time enjoyed the distinction of being a member of Parliament. In 1662, a dispute arose between him and Dr. Ralph King, also a member of the Irish House of Commons, respecting the possession of certain lands situated in the barony of Carey, and in the Island of Raghery. Dr. King had been regularly

¹ *Battle of Magh Rath*, O'Donovan's Translation, p. 99.

receiving the rents of these lands, through his agent, William MacKerrell,¹ of Ballycastle; but Stewart was able to procure an order from the House of Lords, restraining the agent from collecting any rents in future from the lands, and prohibiting him from handing over to Dr. King any sums that had already been received. Dr. King thereupon petitioned the House of Commons, the members of which felt indignant that Stewart had appealed to the Lords, in a case wherein another member of their House was concerned. The Commons, after due debate and consideration, "ordered, that Major Goodwin, with as many of the members as please to accompany him, do repair to the House of Lords at their next sitting, and acquaint their Lordships with the vote which passed this day (6 May, 1662) in this House upon the petition of Dr. Ralph King, one of the members thereof, for, and concerning the proceedings of Archibald Stewart, Esq., another of the members of this House, in obstructing the said Dr. King from receiving his rents in the barony of Carey, and Island of Raghlins, in the county of Antrim, upon pretence of orders from their Lordships, and the said Major Goodwin is likewise to declare unto their Lordships the grounds and reasons which moved this House to make the said order, and thereupon to desire their Lordships, in case their Lordships have given any orders, either for sequestering the rents belonging to the said Dr. King, in the barony and island aforesaid, or have done any other thing that doth, or may, hinder or retard William MacKerrell, agent to Dr. King, from receiving the rents and profits issuing out of said lands, belonging unto said Dr. King, that the said orders may be recalled and revoked; that so the privileges of the House in general, and of their said member in particular, may be preserved free and inviolable."

It would appear that Stewart at once submitted to the decision of the House, for, on the 3rd June, we find the following order: "Whereas, Archibald Stewart, Esq., a member of this House, hath by his promise publickly engaged, not to interrupt, directly or indirectly, the agent or agents of Dr. Ralph King, a member likewise of this House, in demanding, collecting, receiving and paying over unto the said Dr. King, the rents and profits of such lands, in the barony of Carey, and Island of Raghlins, as do belong unto, and are in the possession of, the said Dr. King, in his own proper right; and that he will this day, by a letter under his hand, signify as much unto the country, that so all lets and impediments, which obstruct the said Dr. King's receiving

¹ Wm. MacKerrell, or MacCarroll, was the representative of a very old and once powerful family, the Ua Cairil, who were princes in Uladh, and whose ancient residences were probably in the Glen extending between Ballycastle and Arvoy, on the north-western side of Knocklayd. The sites of at least two such princely residences may still be traced. The power of the Ua Cairil princes was broken by the Utonians, on the field of Ardash, in Ramoan, where a great battle was fought in the year 1077. The MacCarrolls from that period gradually sank, through the various stages of family decay, until in the seventeenth century their head or representative only occupied the position of a land agent. Their burial place was Ramoan, where a tombstone recorded the death of a William MacCarroll in 1580. [This stone, we have been informed, had armorial bearings, but is believed to be buried, and cannot now be traced.—Editor.]

his rents, may be removed; it is ordered, that the message, formerly appointed by the House to be sent up to the Lords, concerning the difference between both the said parties, be no further proceeded in.” In 1665, there is record in the Commons’ Journals of a somewhat similar attempt by the same gentleman against another member of Parliament. Under date 10th of February, we have the following: “Upon consideration had of the petition of Peter Beaghan, a member of this House, complaining against Archibald Stewart of Ballymacfin, parish of Billy, and William Boyd of Carnequallagh (now Carnecullagh), for distraining petitioner’s tenants without just cause, upon the quarter-land of Islandtickard, three quarters of Moycregmore, and three quarters of Lisnagall (Lisnagatt?), in the County of Antrim, it is ordered upon question, that the said Archibald Stewart and William Boyd shall be summoned by the Serjeant at Arms forthwith to appear before the House and answer the contents of the said petition.” This affair probably terminated as the last had done, by Stewart withdrawing his claim, of whatever nature it may have been, on the lands above named, as we find no further reference to the question in the Commons’ Journals.

Of Stewart’s children only one daughter, Bernella or Bernarda, lived to inherit the family property. This lady was married, about the year 1650, to her kinsman, James Stewart, son of John Stewart, of Straidh, in the parish of Ballintoy. In 1664 her husband inherited the estates of his cousin, Ninian Stewart, of Kilcathan or Kilchattan, in the Island of Bute. These estates consisted of five marklands of Kilcathanmore, three marklands of Kilcathanbeg, three marklands of Langlelorid, twenty-shilling lands of Langilkechad, two marklands of Dungdill, or Dunzell, three marklands of Kildavanane, the £5 lands of Ballinkaillie and Blackhouse, of old called the £5 lands of the Forest to Bute, together with the family mansion of Kileathan, so beautifully situated on the Bay of the same name. These properties were probably sold by James Stewart, of Ballintoy, soon after he came into possession of them, as we do not find his name recorded as owning estates in Bute after the year 1664.¹

¹ The descendants of John Stewart, the first sheriff, spread themselves over the entire island of Bute, occupying its principal residences, and owning almost all its landed property at the commencement of the seventeenth century. Thus, we find that in the parish of Kincorth, which includes the southern division of the island, the lands of Killisloch, or Kellisagh, Cerrrocroy, Ambrismore, Kilchattan, or Kileathan, Lanzill, Brigadill, Drumcilly, Asoe, Killavanian, Gillachane, and Dunzell, were held by members of this family, between the years 1174 and 1650. In like manner, the lands throughout Rothesay, the northern division of Bute, known as the Forest Ballinkaillie, Blackhouse, Kildonanan, Kilmore, Laryibractane, Cunninghamburgh, Barrone, Bell-lone, Ardmgleish, Greenin, Kerslag, Dimalurd, Kilmichael, Largeine, Birmore, Queane, Ardscalepsy, Drumacloy, Killinagh milt, Achirvoik, together with the lands occupied by the Mill and Castle of Rothesay, were in possession of various families of Stewarts (all descended from the first sheriff) between the years 1450 and 1650. The above lands were all held by their occupants as grants from the crown. See *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, Parishes or Kingrath and Rothesay.

Bernarda Stewart was buried inside the Church of Ballintoy. On a red freestone slab beneath the east window, in the chancel, is the following simple inscription:

Under this stone
Bernarda Stewart
doth ly who pangfull
Death overcame
victoriously.

1663.

Close beside this stone is another red freestone slab covering the grave of a child named Nicholas Stewart, who was, no doubt, her son. On this latter is the following inscription:

Here lies Nicholas
Stewart who
departed this life
the X of September
1667.

When tender plants
Such as this childe,
By nature comely,
Courteous, milde,
Have, christian-like
Out-run their race,
Not earth but heaven
Have for their place;
Let us behinde
Implore his grace
That quickly we
May see his face.¹

Among some papers found in an old chest at Ballintoy Castle, after the estate had passed into the hands of Dr. Fullerton, was the following list, containing a vast number of denominational names on the Antrim property. This document, which is very neatly written on one folio sheet, was drawn up originally to facilitate the collection of certain "Lapsed Monies" intended to liquidate the immense debts incurred by the second Earl of Antrim, who was created a Marquis in 1643. The portion of this list here given includes all the names of places returned from the baronies of Dunluce and Carey. Readers throughout these districts will be able to compare, each in his own locality, the names of sub-divisions of land and the number of arable acres, two hundred years ago, with the modern names and the acreage of the present day. When the Antrim estates were forfeited in the time of the Common-

¹ The armorial stones of Ballintoy will shortly be given in the journal.—EDITOR.

wealth, Lord Massereene had got hold of the barony of Dunluce against which he had laid large claims, which, indeed, were allowed, or admitted, in the celebrated Act of Settlement of 1662. By that Act the Commissioners were required to cause the King's letters to be put into speedy execution "for the full satisfaction of the said Lord Massarene to all intents and purposes; which being done, your are then to cause the said estate whereof the said Lord Massarene is seized in the barony aforesaid, to be delivered to Daniel O'Neale, groom of our bed-chamber, in satisfaction for an incumbrance of a much greater value wherewith the barony of Dunluce, set out to the adventurers, stands charged for the behoof of the said Daniel O'Neale."¹

The same Act of Settlement contains the following paragraph, explanatory of certain important arrangements respecting the barony of Carey: "And be it enacted by the authority of this present Parliament, that one grant or lease made by Randal now Marquess of Antrim, on or about the 21st of November, 1637, of the barony of Carey, the lordship of Bally Castle, and the island of Rachlins, and all his lands and hereditaments within the said barony, lordship, and island, or any of them, unto Alexander Mac Donnell, John Moore, Archibald Stewart, and John Trayleman, for ninety nine years, from Michaelmas 1637, which lease was made in trust in payment of and counter-security against his debts, shall be and remain of the like effect and force in law, and no other, as the same was before the making of this Act; anything in this Act before contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And that the said estate and term of years of and in the said demised premises shall be and is hereby transferred from the aforesaid lessees unto and vested and settled in Martin Noel, Esq., Thomas Carleton, citizen and mercer of London, and John Bradbone, of the Middle Temple, London, gentleman, who shall hold and enjoy the said demised premises from henceforth, for and during such interest as they legally have by the said lease, upon this trust reposed in them, that they, their executors and administrators, shall from time to time, dispose and employ such monies as they shall raise or receive by or out of the said premises for and towards the satisfaction and payment of all such debts of the said Marquess as are yet unpaid, and were intended by the said lease of ninety-nine years to be secured; and that all and every person and persons now seized or possessed of any part of the premises, and

¹ Daniel or Donnell O'Neill was son of Con O'Neill, of Castlereagh, whose family possessions were distributed among the Montgomeries of the Ards, the Hamiltons of Killeaeh, the Hills of Strannmillis, and others. The son of Con O'Neill found favour at the English Court, and was thus, in some measure, compensated for the loss of his ancestral estates. He died in 1663, and on his tomb, in Broughton Malherbe Church, is the following inscription: "Here lies the body of Mr. Daniel O'Neill, who descended from that great, honourable, and ancient family of the O'Neals of Ireland, to whom he added new lustre by his own merits, being rewarded for his courage and loyalty in the civil wars, under King Charles the First and Charles the Second, with the offices of Postmaster-General of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Master of the Powder, and Groom of his Majesty's Bed Chamber. He was married to the Right Honourable Katharine Countesse of Chesterfield, who erected him this monument as one of the last marks of her kindness, to show her affection longer than her weak breath would serve to express it."

reprimable by the rules of the declaration and instructions and this present act, shall be forthwith reprized for so much as shall be adjudged from them by virtue of the said lease."

Martin Neoll, mentioned above, was a London scrivener, who had accommodated Lord Antrim with the loan of money to a large extent. Noell was knighted in 1663, and died of the plague, on the 29th of September, 1665. The list found at Ballintoy Castle refers to him as Sir Martin Noell, and it must, therefore, have been drawn up in the interval between those two years, probably in 1663.¹ Charles II. was observed to evince more than a common degree of anxiety to have the Marquess of Antrim restored and his estates relieved as much as possible from all claimants against it. It was whispered among his own courtiers that Antrim had led the King to believe the whole vast property would be bequeathed by him, in due time, to a lady who was said to be nearly connected with the royal family. The Marquess was often employed, to be sure, "in setting snares to catch woodcocks," and in this instance he must have felt that his success was at least equal to his ingenuity. The affair is thus noticed by Pepys in his "Diary," under date February 22, 1663-64: "The King hath done himself all imaginable wrong in the business of my lord Antrim, in Ireland, who, though he was the head of rebels, yet he (the King) by his letters owns to have acted by his (the King's) father's and mother's and his commissions; but it seems the truth is, he (the marquess) hath obliged (bound) himself, upon the clearing of his estate, to settle it upon a daughter of the Queen-Mother's, by my Lord Jermyn, I suppose, in marriage, be it to whom the Queen pleases; which is a sad story."

The following explanatory note is appended by the compiler of this curious and valuable document:

"Collums in Books of the Lapsed Mony containe, first ye Denominations, secondly the numbr of acres, and thirdly ye Sume to be Leavyed.

"Only observe, that ye Pties, to whom ye sd. Lapsed Mony is payable, having voluntarily abated three thousand pounds out of the grosse sume of 27,000l., which is a ninth part of the sd. grosse sume, a ninth part is to be deducted our of each particular sume, the apportionment being made for 27,000l., and then the remaining eight parts are to be divided into three parts, one third of which being only to be paid at two Gales (vizt. May and Allsaints 1699) to the Earl of Orrery, ye other two persons to whom sd. Lapsed Money is payable, not having yet applied for their shares. But Note, that if any of the Lands taxed as papist Lands are now in the hands of protestants by lawful purchase, such lands by a particular proviso in his Majesty's letters, are exempt from the sd. Lapsed Mony."²

¹ The diary of Samuel Pepys contains one or two curious references to Sir Martin Noell. At the 27th of Feb., 1663, we have the following: "Sir Martin Noell told us of the dispute between him as farmer of the Additional Duty, and the East India Company, *whether cotton is a linen or not*; which he says it is, having been ever esteemed so; they say it is made of cotton wool, and grows upon trees, not like flax or hemp. But it was carried against the Company, though they stand out against the verdict." On the 5th of October, 1665, there is the following notice of Lady Noell: "Sir Martin Noell's lady is dead with grief for the death of her husband; but it seems nobody can make anything of his estate, whether he be dead, worth anything or no, he having dealt in so many things, public and private, as nobody can understand whereabout his estate is, which is the fate of these great dealers at everything."

² The "Lapsed Money" was probably allowed to remain uncollected during the interval between 1663 and 1699.

DUNLUCE BARRO. (BARONY OF DUNLUCE).

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Sums Leved</i>
Moyer	430 1 0	03 07 6
Ballybragagh	351 2 24	02 05 00
Ballynegishellane }		
Castlentefaghham }	426 2 16	04 10 00
Parcel of Same		
Coolebane of the Same	233 2 0	
Towrenagree	246 2 0	02 05 00
Knockgallion 1 qr. of Knell	212 0 0	
Carrowgaragh, Do	145 0 0	02 05 00
Corkey	369 2 16	00 18 00
Logheele Castle	623 2 32	01 02 66
Ballybradagh 1 qr. of Knell	215 0 22	
Tullenknule, Do	354 2 16	4 10 0
Tontifenan	190 1 0	
Ballyveely	340 0 8	4 10 0
Ballywyans Knock ó Hollit	350 2 16	5 17 0
Ballyany	354 3 8	3 7 6
Monynagooe	413 0 0	5 8 0
Lissinisk	191 1 24	1 2 6
Artis and Tobbernagoole }	408 3 4	2 9 6
als Toperagoole j		
Ballinataggart	303 3 8	1 16 0
Ballereagh	321 2 24	3 3 0
Drumafey and Drumhoulagh	320 3 8	
Knockruming	175 1 8	6 10 6
Shanias 1 of Ballybough	268 2 0	
Magherenehory, Do	270 2 0	5 12 6
Arteisford	330 0 16	
Shelton	400 2 23	2 14 0
Alltrinedon	237 3 8	0 13 6
Ballyknock	485 3 8	3 7 6
Ballyloop als Ballylooby	300 0 16	2 5 0
Lydrumderge	209 0 32	0 18 0
Aghegaddy	109 2 16	0 13 6
Magherryvan	497 0 0	2 14 0
Ballylough	258 0 0	1 7 0
Bally ó Mac William	622 0 32	4 10 0
Killraghtis	419 0 32	3 12 0
Magheryboy	132 1 24	1 7 0
Cannaboy	116 2 16	1 2 6
Knocknafrim	129 0 32	1 7 0
Lissboy	107 0 32	1 2 6
Tamagoe	193 0 16	1 7 0
Tullegore 3 qrs.	196 0 16	
2 qrs. of Tullogore called Cloghan	230 1 8	
2 qrs. of Tullogore called Levallymorard	75 3 24	3 12 0
Cullinkeale	124 3 24	
Coolerimony	105 3 18	
Mullaghmore	92 1 24	6 15 0
Cloughcorr	90 2 0	
Ballygobbin	76 2 0	4 1 0
Stronoockum	277 0 0	1 4 9
Cornecall and Rossgard	168 0 32	
Kirkill 1 qr.	68 3 8	
2 qrs. of Kirkill	75 0 32	9 0 0
Gremyheild	351 0 16	
Killinraver	92 0 0	
Millballinacrebegg	88 2 32	3 7 6
Upper Ballmoylan	202 0 16	
Brackoge	133 3 8	5 8 0

	<i>Dores</i>	<i>Sums</i>	<i>Levied</i>
Lower Ballymoylan.....	98 2 16	1 16 0	
Enogh.....	155 3 24		
Ballyrobbin.....	181 0 0	2 14 0	
Ballycubbadall.....	180 3 24	2 15 4	
Letrim.....	154 3 24	4 1 0	
Ffarron Leassary.....	108 3 8	1 5 11	
Dunvarney.....	156 3 0	2 17 4	
Magacys als Negacy.....	113 0 0	2 17 10	
Conagher.....	96 3 0	1 16 0	
Ballynacreeomore.....	179 2 0	3 12 0	
Draughtindulke.....	106 1 24	1 2 6	
Gregitompane.....	165 1 8	2 5 0	
Glanilough.....	163 1 8	1 16 0	
Ballynemough Carninany and Tarareagh.....	451 3 24	6 15 0	
Athoubuy.....	71 1 8		
Semycock.....	40 2 32		
The Demesne of Glebe of Ballynemonagh.....	1330 1 32	2 14 0	
Cornanine and Lork.....	120 1 24		
Carntullagh.....	124 3 8	4 10 0	
Cooleduffe.....	87 1 24	1 16 0	
Ballynacoffee.....	146 2 32	5 8 0	
Cassdall als Glassdall.....	113 2 32	3 12 0	
Drumnehegligh.....	136 1 24	1 2 6	
Cabrine.....	61 0 32		
Ardmalphin.....	90 2 32		
Ardigoran.....	109 2 16		
Toalligin.....	146 1 8		
Taghifadd.....	66 1 16		
Cooleresheskin.....	96 0 32		
Ballyvatagh.....	56 3 24		
Taghy.....	60 1 16	2 14 0	
Balldonelly.....	51 2 0		
Seacon.....	125 0 0	3 12 0	
Kilmoyle.....	109 2 0	2 14 0	
Sallyvatt Qur.....	65 3 8	1 16 0	
Drammace.....	137 2 16	1 4 9	
Coldagh als Collagh.....	146 1 8		
Carvallagh.....	93 1 8	2 14 0	
of Ballroge.....	65 0 16	1 16 0	
Cavallagh.....	372 3 2	1 16 0	
Rosske.....	76 3 4	1 11 6	
Utall.....	97 1 24	2 0 6	
Killmoyle.....	113 0 32	2 0 6	
Corvally and Crossregh.....	123 2 0	9 2 3	
Ballyonokin and Ballwillin.....	63 0 16		
Cloughoin.....	32 1 8	5 12 6	
Tobberdernan $\frac{1}{2}$ Towne.....	96 1 16	3 12 0	
Portrush.....	66 2 32		
Cloghoire and part of Spittle Land.....	114 1 24	5 8 0	
Ballylough $\frac{1}{4}$ and halfe.....	304 2 32	5 17 0	
Other pt Ballylough.....	62 0 0	1 19 4	
Bunarden $\frac{1}{2}$ Towne.....	292 2 0		
Ballyboggy.....	136 2 32	10 11 0	
Ballintibbert.....	133 2 32		
More of the same.....	115 2 16	3 12 0	
Ballyhome $\frac{1}{2}$ Towne.....	186 3 8	4 1 0	
Ballykeele.....	73 3 24	1 7 0	
Ballymuleere.....	112 3 0		
Ballynagarry.....	152 3 8	9 0 0	
Coolnegore.....	96 1 8		
Ffarrenleassery.....	173 3 8	5 2 0	
Preists Land.....	141 0 0		
Leike.....	94 3 8	1 13 2	

	Acre.	Sums Levied.
Clontuske.	87 0 0	1 17 8
Cloney.	86 3 24	1 16 0
Tubbercoppane and Dunluce Village.	81 1 8	2 5 0
Ballysallagh.	78 0 32	1 8 8
Portballintray als Portbell.	66 0 32	2 2 2
Lissaneduffe.	132 0 0	2 5 0
Gortnehigh.	75 2 0	2 0 6
Mullaghmoore.	73 2 16	1 2 6
Creghbanny.	83 2 32	1 16 0
Ballyhuntry.	208 2 0	
Island Carrick ¹ .	107 1 8	5 8 0
Tullycapple.	97 3 8	1 7 0
Ballylurgan 4 Qrs.	116 2 0	1 16 0
Parke.	34 1 0	0 13 0
Ballynarris.	129 0 24	
Ballynass.	101 1 8	7 2 0
Ballyloughmore.	282 3 24	
Ballyloughbeg.	141 0 0	2 17 4
Glassnerine.	152 3 0	1 1 11
Ballynagore.	218 1 8	1 13 2
Urblerough.	269 0 0	3 7 6
Castledenerick.	124 2 2	1 17 9
Island Rosse.	198 1 8	1 17 9
Malledobber.	50 0 32	0 19 8
Ballyhome 1 Qr.	105 2 32	1 16 0
Carnebore.	128 2 16	
Mahebuy.	11 0 0	1 16 0
Ballybistock.	183 2 16	1 3 6
Carnekoigie.	194 3 8	1 16 0
Lisscomon.	199 2 16	
Mahereboy.	8 1 8	3 7 6
Ballyloskey.	421 2 8	
Ballyduffady.	152 2 16	8 2 0
Island Woagh.	81 0 0	
Coole.	51 3 24	1 2 6
Knock Wallen.	138 2 0	2 14 0
Carnuffe.	104 3 8	1 11 6
Knockanbuy.	64 2 0	1 7 0
Another Pt. of Same.	63 3 16	1 2 6
Ballyraghan.	142 2 0	
Aghnecrossie.	44 1 8	3 3 0
Abberdoney and Carnforck.	59 1 8	
Carnecollough.	368 1 16	10 13 9
Inchgran.	102 2 0	2 5 0
Stroan 2 Qrs.	195 2 0	4 10 0
Leverrey $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.	146 1 8	1 16 0
Qur. more thereof.	56 3 32	0 11 3
Dromcottagh.	129 2 0	1 7 0
Carnefoick.	124 0 0	1 7 0
Mullaghduffe.	65 3 0	0 13 0
Ballynefay.	154 0 32	1 7 0
Ballynefaddy.	204 0 0	2 5 0
	53196 3 30	753 10 3

Sr. Martin Noell et als for Paymt of Debts,
Marquess of Antrim ye Reversion.

¹ CARRICK-RIADA.—This includes the vast isolated rock, a little way off the coast, opposite the hill of Knocksoghy, and has been invariably but absurdly written in the Guide Books, *Garrick-a-Rede*; and still more absurdly interpreted the "Rock-in-the-Road"; meaning, as they say, the rock in the road of the salmon when journeying westward to the net at Larrybawn. But the salmon evidently do not regard the rock in the light of an obstruction; for, on the contrary, they delight to linger around it as they pass. —Carrie-Riada was the name originally employed to distinguish it as the Rock most remarkable in Dalriada; or it may have been at first so named as being in some way associated with the career of Carbery Riada, the founder of Principality.

CARRE BARRO. (BARONY OF CAREY).

Drumkett.....	47 3 0			
Drumcomon.....	44 1 0			
Crossaliter.....	27 1 0			
Bummemelloge.....	191 1 0			10 19 0
Crisarch.....	146 0 0			
Glanackerine.....	140 1 0			
Dunards $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$	374 0 0	1	4	0
Ballyvoy $\frac{1}{2}$ Towne.....	207 0 0	2	9	6
Ballyreagh $\frac{1}{2}$ Towne.....	227 0 0	2	17	0
Bunargee $\frac{1}{2}$ Towne.....	99 3 0	3	3	0
Acruell.....	16 1 0	0	13	6
Ballynagard called Drumnekkelly.....	101 0 0	0	3	5
Bunaglen.....	203 0 0	1	1	4
Duncarbett.....	198 0 0			
Creggbane als Bruaghmore.....	237 0 0	5	7	5
Ffarne mack allister.....	14 1 0			
Coolenagappage 1 Qur.....	96 2 0			
Downe 1 Qur.....	105 0 0			
Mullendugane.....	106 2 0	6	0	4
Part of Roddings 1 Qur.....	31 2 0			
Topland of Same.....	83 2 0			
Ballypatrick called Burmeine 1 Qur.....	75 2 0	3	6	0
Other Qur. called Maghercloughy.....	164 3 0			
Ballynestraide.....	159 2 0	2	5	0
Ballyermine 1 Qur.....	156 2 0			
Ballycloagh and Corragh 1 Qur.....	318 3 0			
Ardimony 1 Qur.....	198 1 0	9	19	0
Loughan 1 Qur.....	190 2 0			
Ten Acres of Ramacadine.....	77 0 0			
Twenty Acres of Farenmac Mallen.....	67 0 0			
Torre 2 Qurs.....	337 0 0	4	4	5
Ballycoran.....	319 0 0	6	2	5
Turmacroghane 1 Towne.....	152 3 0			
Maghera Temple 1 Towne.....	87 0 0			
The Parcell of Lossett.....	121 3 0	1	16	0
Ballynagare other Qur.....	91 0 0			
Ballynan 1 Qur.....	61 0 0			
Culkeine 1 Qur.....	126 0 0	4	19	0
Moyergitt.....	174 0 0			
Torriloscan 1 Qur.....	106 0 0	1	10	11
Moyergitt other Qur.....	220 0 0	1	10	11
Corvally.....	170 0 0	2	17	0
Ardmoy One Parcell.....	39 0 0			
Athleake.....	350 0 0			
Kilbrobbert.....	86 0 0	4	16	11
Ballyvolly.....	270 0 0			
Drumnenine.....	165 0 0			
Drumholly.....	178 0 0	3	12	0
Towzare.....	174 0 0			
Ballynalagge 1 Qur.....	113 0 0			
Other Qur. called Tobberbally.....	43 0 0	5	17	7
Magherimore 1 Qur.....	138 0 0			
Drum William 1 Qur.....	52 2 0			
Carnsamson 1 Qur.....	51 1 0	6	19	0
Carcullagh 1 Qur.....	138 0 0			
Killkeyne als Myerbane 1 Qur.....	89 0 0	0	8	5
Carnemone 1 Qur.....	8 0 0	3	15	0
Clogluminary 1 Qur.....	106 0 0			
Carnebane 1 Qur.....	70 2 0	3	7	0

	Acres.	Stms. Levied.
Drumargee.	58 0 0	
Killgregg.	216 0 0	
Altmamine.	55 0 0	
Home.	7 0 0	16 8 0
Tenements of Ballycastle.	3 0 0	
The Castle Parke.	6 1 0	
Drumissiske.	85 0 0	
Lealand.	43 0 0	1 7 0
Gortetrumine.	56 0 0	
Carnduffe 1 Towne.	82 2 0	
² of Novilly called Gortmadre.	55 0 0	11 16 0
Clare and Carncony.	231 0 0	
Portbritis.	15 0 0	
Tunoshiss Concealed Land.	9 0 0	0 3 1
Broom Towne.	460 0 0	
Cape Castle.	106 0 0	
Cloghcorte 1 Qur.	338 0 0	
Rathmonea Parcell.	26 3 0	1 7 0
Legeorre 1 Qur.	184 1 0	3 3 0
Braughgamon.	119 0 0	
Glassaghie 2 Qur.	171 3 0	3 15 5
Magherenhere 1 Qur.	139 1 0	2 6 8
Maghere Castle 1 Qur.	131 1 0	2 5 0
Crogenie 1 Qur.	92 1 0	1 7 0
Leinneghmore 1 Qur.	37 2 0	2 5 0
Lemnaghbegg 1 Qur.	133 3 0	2 0 6
Curasheskin 1 Qur.	166 1 0	4 1 0
Ballynoe 1 Qur.	78 3 0	
Templeastragh.	87 2 0	1 13 2
Cregglappan.	67 2 0	1 2 6
Creganagh and Knocknagarvin.	104 1 0	4 10 0
Ballinlea 1 Qur.	132 2 0	3 19 11
Proluske 1 Qur.	58 3 0	1 7 0
Tobberkeigh.	85 3 0	2 0 6
Croghmore 1 Qur.	78 0 0	1 16 0
Cregnemadly.	103 0 0	2 0 0
Ballyeglough Qur.	171 0 0	4 13 4
Island MacAllen.	54 1 0	1 8 8
Croghbegg 2 Qurs.	214 0 0	3 15 5
Moyreighmore 2 Qurs.	135 3 0	4 19 0
Moyreighbegg 2 Qurs.	194 1 0	3 6 5
Lisnegrinoge 2 Qurs.	219 0 0	3 19 11
Brunegree 1 Qur.	60 3 0	1 19 11
Lissbrenine Grogh.	140 0 0	3 19 9
Shanvally 1 Townland.	577 0 0	0 9 0
Carncheirke 2 Qurs.	189 2 0	3 19 6
Ballymoge 1 Qur.	138 0 0	5 11 4
Ardoughtragh 1 Qur.	186 0 0	
Stradkillin.	113 0 0	1 16 0
Maghereboy.	64 0 0	3 7 6
Donaghmore.	91 3 0	
Ballyleney.	48 3 0	5 15 0
Carnside 1 Qur.	95 2 0	
Ardetragh.	108 0 0	
Lisserlasse 1 Qur.	112 3 0	2 0 9
Tandow 1 Qur.	121 0 0	2 0 6
Clogher Townland.	288 0 0	3 12 0
Casslanegree 1 Qur.	134 2 0	5 11 4
Killeubbin 1 Qur.	72 2 0	
Ballyalaghty 1 Qur.	68 3 0	2 0 6
Ballyntoy.	456 0 0	2 5 0
Ballintaylor.	56 2 0	1 7 0

	Acres.	Sums Levied.
Mullaghduffe	72 1 0	3 16 6
Tynene Robart	135 1 0	
Ballany 1 Qur.	81 0 0	5 7 0
Acernagh 1 Qur.	92 0 0	
Killault 1 Towne Land	173 0 0	
Ballyneagh 1 Towne Land	179 0 0	
Ballyvergan 1 Towne Land	169 3 0	
Killpatrick 1 Towne Land	294 0 0	
Ballygill 1 Town Land	170 0 0	
Ballykerry 1 Townland	120 0 0	
Keawramer	18 0 0	
Parcel of Messon	101 0 0	83 8 0
Tullogyhore	144 3 0	
Gortainillagh	264 0 0	
Finercagh als Towaghreagh	156 0 0	
Crumog 1 Qur.	98 2 0	
Altrasagh 1 Qur.	149 2 0	
Killeroe 1 2 Town Land	323 3 0	
Dimane	52 1 0	
Knockans	103 0 0	1 2 6
Mimadoy 1 Qur.	336 1 0	1 16 0
Strnangallmore	40 3 0	
Braum als Breeme	204 0 0	1 12 8
Clegine	104 0 0	1 2 6
Bunshamlong and Tulloughpatrick	659 1 0	4 10 0
Killmcomeoge	167 0 0	1 7 0
Killetragh 1 2 Towne	284 0 0	4 10 0
Kiltillutragh	136 0 0	0 13 6
Killincole	121 2 0	1 16 0
Island Carde 1 Qur.	115 0 0	0 18 0
Monester 1 2 Town	155 0 0	
Lissnegett 1 2 of Monester	43 0 0	4 1 0
Carnekeene	123 0 0	
Lissmarerty 1 Qur.	65 0 0	5 12 6
Massess 1 Qur.	151 2 0	2 17 5
Carkelough als Carnecloughane	55 0 0	0 13 6
Carnerenagh	173 0 0	2 5 6
Carelulus 1 Qur.	118 0 0	0 14 1
	22636 1 6	£311 1 4

From the foregoing List it will be seen that many of the present names of townlands in former times were not used as such, although they were no doubt well known in connection with subdivisions. On the other hand, this List exhibits the names of many leading divisions of land in each neighborhood which are now merely local names, applied to small portions of townlands, and, in many instances, to single farms. The parish of Ramoan, in this respect, may be taken as a fair illustration of the whole district. In 1663, the names Aghaleck, Ardagh, Ballydurneen, Carneatley, Doonfin, Drummans, Gortconny, and Mullarts, were not applied to leading divisions in this parish, although they are now used as names of Townlands. On the contrary, this old List preserves the names of Altmamine, Howme, Lealand, Gortetrumine, and Portbritis, which are now obsolete, or applied to very small subdivisions.

These fifteen subdivisions were situated in the Island of Rathlin.

James and Bernarda Stewart left one son, Archibald, who married a daughter of Sir Toby Poynitz; and one daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Richard Dobbs.¹

In the year 1653, the leading Presbyterian families in the counties of Antrim and Down were threatened, for a time with serious inflictions by the Commissioners of Cromwell's Rump Parliament. The Presbyterians at this time cherished monarchical principles of government, maintaining that the authority of Cromwell was a sinful usurpation. For this they were summoned to Carrickfergus, and required by the Commissioners to take an oath called the Engagement, by which they would have abjured or repudiated the Government of Kings, Lords, and Commons. The Presbyterian gentlemen loyally and resolutely refused to comply, and expecting their refusal, the Commissioners had previously made arrangements for transporting them and their families, *en masse*, from their homes in the North, to certain districts throughout the province of Munster, which had been depopulated by war. Proclamation to this effect had been actually made at Carrickfergus, and transports were prepared, and lying off that place, to carry the Northern Scottish settlers into the South; but, fortunately for them, the Rump, from which the Commissioners drew their authority, was suddenly dissolved, and the Presbyterians were allowed to remain in their chosen homes. Among the families thus threatened with removal, we find the following names of several Stewarts residing in the parish of Ballintoy, and throughout the Route, viz.:—Major John Stewart, Captain James Stewart Captain Alexander Stewart, Alexander Stewart, sen., Lieutenant Thomas Stewart, and Quarter-master Robert Stewart.²

¹ Her eldest son, Arthur, was born at Girvan, in Scotland, April 2, 1652. This Arthur Dobbs was author of several works which were much read and appreciated at the time of their publication. He wrote an essay on the *Trade of Ireland*, a treatise on the *Practicals of a North-West Passage*; *Ireland*, and an account of Captain Middleton's Voyage to Hudson's Bay. By his solicitations and advice the Government sent out two vessels in 1744 to find out, if possible, the tantalising North-West Passage. In 1753 he was appointed Governor of North Carolina, and died in his government, at Castle Dobbs, Cape Fear, near Brunswick.

There were at least two other instances of intermarriage between the families of Stewart and Dobbs. Conway Richard Dobbs married Anne Stewart, daughter of Alexander Stewart, about the year 1752; and Francis Dobbs, the well-known orator and prophet, married Jane Stewart, daughter of Alexander Stewart, surnamed Graceless, in the year 1773.

² Besides the Stewarts, the following are the names of other Presbyterian landholders in the Route who were to be expelled from their homes—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Keppry, Forbes MacLean, John Macdougall, John Boyle, John Getty, James Maxwell, Captain Marquandale Shaw, John Henry, Cornet Robert Knox, William Hutchins, Robert Henry, Alex. Scott, Lieutenant James Moncrieff, Robert Hirrattie, Andrew Rowan, Thos. Boyd, Samuel Dunbar, Alexander Delap, Adam Delap, Anto. my Kennedy, Major Hugh Montgomery, Cornet John Gordon, Captain John Huston, Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, John Bell, Adam Boyd, John Reid, Lieutenant Archibald Campbell, John Peoples, —Cathcart, Captain Archibald Boyd, and Captain John Robinson.—See Dr. Reid's *History*, vol. ii., p. 473.

There are numerous respectable families of tenant-farmers throughout the Route at the present time of the Gettys, Scotts, Bells, Knoxes, Boydys, Delaps, Campbells, Cunninghams, Cathcarts, Hustons, and Robisons, the descendants, no doubt, of those whose names appear on the list of 1653.

The Major Hugh Montgomery named in the above list, held freehold property in Moyart, parish of Ramoan. He was a member of the great Ayrshire family, of whom the Earls of Eglinton are the modern representatives. This Hugh Montgomery is not mentioned in the well-known and very curious record entitled *The Montgomery Manuscript*, but the author of that Record states that many branches of the Montgomery family settled in Ulster were unknown to him, and, consequently, unrecorded in his collections. Major Hugh Montgomery, of Moyart, left a son, also named Hugh, who died in 1714, and was buried in Ramoan church-yard. The latter left two sons, Hugh and Alexander. Hugh, who was heir to the family property, sold the greater portion of it to John Wilson of Carrickfergus. He left also two sons, Hugh and Alexander. Hugh sold the remainder of the freehold in Moyart, engaged deeply in business, and was unsuccessful. For some years before his death, which occurred in 1809, he lived in the family of his relative, the late William Hall of Moyart. His brother, Alexander Montgomery, was an officer in the 11th regiment of foot, of which Hugh Percy,

Archibald came into possession of the Acton Estate, County Armagh, in right of his wife.¹ This property consisted of about 5,000 acres, and added very materially to the influence and position of its new owner. His two sons, Archibald and Alexander, were considered as among the leading gentry of the county, and, indeed, of Ulster, at the commencement of the eighteenth century. Archibald was a clergyman, and in early life served as chaplain to one of Queen Anne's regiments in Spain. On his father's death he succeeded to the family estates, and became at once landlord and Rector of Ballintoy. He married a daughter of Robert Vesey, Bishop of Tuam,² and this lady had only one child, a son and heir, who unfortunately perished by an accident in his youth.

A MS. written between the years 1780 and 1790, by the Rev. Dr. Stone, rector of Culdaff, County Donegal, and afterwards possessed by the family of the late Guy Stone, Barnhill, Comber, County of Down, contains the following notice of Dr. Stewart, and of the melancholy accident by which he lost his only child:

"There were some remarkable occurrences in the life of the late Dr. Stewart, of Ballintoy, which may be related here. He was chaplain to a regiment which was sent with the army under the command of the Earl of Peterborough to Spain, in the reign of Queen Anne; when he returned to Ireland he resided in Ballintoy, where he was possessed of an estate, and was presented to the Rectory of that Parish, and afterwards promoted to the Chancellorship in the diocese of Connor, on the death of the Rev. Jasper Brett. He

Lord Warkwork, was Colonel. Montgomery's commission is dated October, 1701, and bears the autographs of George III., and also of his distinguished minister, George Granville.

The first Alexander Montgomery, above mentioned, lived and died in Moyaret, leaving one daughter, Rose, who married William Fullerton. Their daughter, Mary Fullerton, married Adam Hill, or Moyaret, and their son, William Hill, of the same place, died in 1854, at the age of eighty years. The writer of this account was a son of William Hill.

The Wm. Hutchin of the above list was ancestor of the Hutchinsons of Stranocum and Ballymoney. His lineal descendant and eldest heir male was Hutchinson of Ballymoney. In Derrykeighan church, in Ulster, is an old tablet intended to mark the grave of his wife, the inscription describing her as "A : FAITHFUL : SISTER : IN : THE : LORD ; SONIYM : WYFE : TO : WILLIAM : HUTCHIN : OF : STRANOCUM." This simple announcement is inscribed in Roman Capita's, without date or other information respecting the departed, but the good lady whom it commemorates was Mary Anne Boyd, grand-mother to Archibald Hutchinson, of the Inner Temple, who, as an eminent lawyer, accumulated an enormous fortune, which he bequeathed to be divided, at a long interval subsequent to his death, among all his known relatives to the fifth degree. Two distributions under this will have long since taken place, but a considerable sum still remains to be divided.

The testator's arrangement in this case was found to be impracticable, as involving immense trouble and very great expense. There soon appeared such a vast multitude of claimants that the distribution or diffusion of the money amongst them would have given to each but a very insignificant amount. A legal enactment was, therefore, obtained by the trustees, restricting its distribution to the first and second generations of the testator's connections, and thus virtually dividing it amongst the Hutchinsons and Stewarts themselves.

On the list of 1653, there are the names of two Kennedys, Robert and Anthony, which shows that although this family had alienated extensive landed property to the first Earl of Antrim in 1653, it continued to occupy a respectable position in 1653. Of the Kennedys in the list, no doubt, was the Rev. Anthony Kennedy, Presbyterian Minister of Templepatrick, from 1650 until 1657. A tombstone in the old burying-ground of that village testifies to his faithful pastoral character and labours during the long period of 51 years. He was probably son of Anthony Kennedy, of Ballyragh, who died in 1620, and was interred, as already stated, in the old church-yard of Bally, near Bushmills. There was in 1665, an Anthony Kennedy, a blacksmith, living at Balleny, not far distance from Turnarobert, the original place of settlement of this family in Antrim.

The Henrys of the above list had dropped the Mac from their surname, which probably they had come to regard as a vulgar prefix, but which indicated their descent from a Sir Henry O'Neill. They occupied landed property in fee at Bravallin, near Ballymoney. Members of this family suffered heavy losses in 1798, having taken part in the insurrection of that year.

¹ "At Curriator, Lieut. Sir T. Poyntz possessed a tract of land, with a bawn of eighty feet square and a house. On this he erected another bawn, one hundred feet square, and a brick and lime house. This appears to have been the first settlement at Poyntzpass."—Stewart's *History of Armagh*, p. 610.

² This lady was grand-daughter of Thomas Vesey, sometime Presbyterian minister of Coleraine. He was the first person in that town to accept the "Covenant," acknowledging the "sinfulness" of the "Pluck Oath" which he had previously taken, and denouncing the "cursed curse of conformity." Not long afterwards, however, he quarrelled with his Presbyterian brethren by endeavouring to establish a Presbyterian of Route in opposition to that of Carrickfergus, which then (1650) managed all important matters connected with Presbyterianism in Ireland. His son, John Vesey, became chaplain to the Irish House of Lords, and died Archbishop of Tuam.—See M'Skinnan's *History of Carrickfergus*, pp. 54-55 of 3rd edition, 1832.

married a Miss Vesey, of the family of Bishop Vesey; they were married near twenty years before his wife conceived of child, and was delivered of a son. Being solicitous to strengthen the constitution of this only child of their old age, they had it bathed in a large vessel of cold water for several mornings. Mrs. Stewart, the widow of Ezekial Stewart, of Fortstewart, being at Ballintoy, undertook the office of bathing the child; and having dipped the child two or three times in the water without sufficient intermission for the child to recover its breath, he was wrapped in a blanket to be conveyed to the nursery; when the blanket was opened he was found dead to the astonishment and grief of the family."—*Ulster Journal of Archaeology* (Old Series), vol. vi., p. 107.

This sad affair occurred in the Castle of Ballintoy, which stood near the church, and the lady visitor who unfortunately volunteered her services on the occasion was the "daughter of the Rev. Dr. Charles Ward, of Mountpanther, in the County Down, and great-grandmother of Sir James Stewart, Bart., of Fortstewart, in the County Donegal." The death of this child occurred about the year 1735. The same MS. contains also the following passage:

"Another remarkable incident relating to this Dr. Stewart in his old age:—He was travelling to Dublin and taken ill with the small-pox by lying in a bed on the road where some person had lately lain sick of the same disorder. However, he recovered of this contagious disease at a very advanced period of old age. Dr. Stewart's estate of Ballintoy descended to his younger brother's son, a minor, who was afterwards distinguished by a name in a ludicrous farce wrote by his mother, that of Roderick Random. His son now possesses the Estate."

On the death of the Rev. Dr. Stewart, who was thus deprived of his son, the estates were inherited by his younger brother, Alexander Stewart. In 1720 the latter was appointed agent to the Antrim Estates, by Lord and Lady Massereene, the guardians of the fifth Earl of Antrim during his minority. In this capacity Alexander Stewart's management of the property gave such satisfaction to his employers that his appointment as agent was continued by Lord Antrim, when the latter succeeded to the estates in the year 1734. During several years afterwards the most cordial relations existed between the landlord and his agent, until Lord Antrim began to feel that his vast estates were being subjected to an alarming process of disintegration by his own ruinous extravagance.

His Lordship's habits were such as to require large and frequent additions to his annual income, and these sums could only be had by selling off extensive portions of his property. These sales, of course, were convenient arrangements to meet certain difficulties as they arose, but in this way the rental soon became sadly curtailed, and Lord Antrim began to think, when too late, that his agent might have contrived to keep him afloat at a smaller sacrifice than had been made. At length the Earl's suspicions shaped themselves into a distinct charge against Stewart, of conniving at cheap sales of the property to serve his own selfish purposes. This quarrel resulted in a rather

celebrated action at law, which agitated the county of Antrim in various ways, and to no trifling extent, during the years 1740 and 1741. It is interesting now, as an illustration of the process by which these vast estates were broken up, and also because the papers prepared for the trial contain several topographical names and statistical facts in connexion with the Antrim property at the time referred to. For these reasons we may be permitted to enter into the few following details, which have been drawn from original manuscripts never before printed:

I. Captain Rogers held the lands of Ballywindlans, Ballywattick, and Coldagh, in the parish of Ballymoney, at the yearly rent and fees of £92 5s. On the expiration of the lease, Alex. Stewart, the agent, it was alleged, represented to Lord Antrim, that Hugh Boyd, of Ballycastle, who held other lands adjoining, on lease also, had purchased the interest of Rogers, and was willing to give a fine of £500, provided he could get a fee-simple grant of the whole lot from Lord Antrim. On the agent's representation that this sum was sufficiently large, and because Lord Antrim was ignorant of the value of land, a deed was perfected in 1736, whereby the whole lands held by Rogers and Boyd were conveyed to Boyd for ever. So soon, however, as this arrangement was made, it was alleged that Boyd, according to previous agreement, handed over the one-half to Stewart, the latter paying the half of the fine and the half of the yearly rent.

II. The lands of Cosies, Cabragh, Cavanmore, Kilmahamoge, Clogher, Lagavar, Maghernaher, Maghrecastle,¹ Clegnagh, and Knocknagarvon, together with the towns of Broughgamon, Big Park of Ballintoy (Altmore, reserved in the original grant of 1624), Lemneagbeg, Lemneaghmore, and Creganewey, in the Baronies of Dunluce and Carey, were held by Alexander Stewart, and the Rev. Dr. Stewart, his brother, except the five last, held by Alex. Andrews, at the yearly rent of £91. On the expiration of the lease, the agent offered Lord Antrim £500 of a fine on behalf of his sister, Jane Stewart, for a fee-simple deed of all these lands at the former rent. On his recommendation, the deed was perfected in February, 1736. Lord Antrim alleged that Alexander and Jane Stewart had arranged previously that she was to bequeath this property at her death to him or his heirs, and that the lands she thus obtained for £91 yearly rent were fully worth £500 by the year.

¹ Magheracashel, "the field or plain of the cashel, or stone fort," already mentioned as the original residence of the *Red Chieftains*, or Reids, who owned this territory prior to the arrival of the Stewarts; and, indeed long prior to that of the Macdonnells, or Macquillins. The Reids, or red-h-ired chieftains, were the descendants of a great Danish family who continued to reside in this locality long after the numerous other Danish settlements on this coast had been broken up and dispersed. The site of their stone fort or fortress here was enclosed by two parapets, also of stone, and underneath were very extensive and well constructed caves. It is believed that in more modern times a castle was erected on the site of the original fortress, and occupied during many generations by the Reids or O'Meldergs. Several modern household utensils, such as tankards and plated fire-irons, were found therein at the time of the final demolition of the castle, and many houses in the surrounding district were almost exclusively built from the stones of the old ruin.

III. When the lease of Glenariffe, Ballynaries, Ballyloughbeg, Castlecat, Magherintemple, and Garyvindune expired, the agent proposed to take these lands for £98 yearly rent, and informed Lord Antrim that no more could be obtained for them. The latter, on this representation, gave the agent a deed of them, forever, at the above rent, although they were worth £230 yearly, exclusive of a wood, the timber in which was worth £600.

IV. Lord Antrim further alleged that the lands of Bun-na-margie, Brughianlea, the five Irish acres of Ffaranmacartor Mountain, the five Irish acres Achraiveelie, the Freestone Quarry, the forty Irish acres of Drumnagola, Dunnamalagh, and the two Quarters of Carnside and Ballylinney, were handed over to Hugh Boyd, in perpetuity, for the yearly rent of £147, whereas the fair and proper rent for this property was at least £800 per annum.

To these grave charges Stewart replied that his conduct in the agency had always secured the approval of Lord and Lady Massereene, by whom he had been originally appointed during Lord Antrim's minority, and that the latter, on coming of age, had continued the appointment, from a knowledge of his character, and a conviction that he had conscientiously discharged the duties of his office. So soon as Lord Antrim entered on the possession of his estates, his Lordship ordered a survey to be made of his entire property, to enable him to issue the necessary directions for its management and improvement. The most experienced persons were employed to make this survey, and they were required to distinguish carefully the arable land from the pasture, bog, and mountain, in every instance, showing the valuation of each, the quantity of land in every lease on the estate, with the rent and tenant's name attached, and the present value of each farm, supposing the tenant's interest therein expired. Lord Antrim was thus quite competent of himself to form a correct opinion on any case of proposal for the sale or letting of his lands. Stewart had copies of this survey made and sent to the landlord, together with books containing tenants' names, the number of acres in each holding, with the amount of rent, in every case. Lord Antrim was regularly in the habit of consulting these documents before committing himself to any arrangements with tenants or others. In addition to these precautions, Lord Antrim's stepfather, Robert Hawkins Magill, employed valuators on the estate, whose returns and valuations were carefully compared with the surveyor's reports, with rent rolls, and with former valuations. The work of comparing lasted several days, and was performed at Stewart's office, Ballylough, by Lord Antrim, Magill, and Stewart. In his defence, Stewart also entered minutely into each of the several cases specified by Lord Antrim, indignantly denying the existence of collusion

with any party or parties to benefit themselves at his Lordship's expense. On the contrary, during Lord Antrim's minority, he (Stewart) had increased the rent-roll by £800 a year, in consequence of the discovery of forged leases in Glenariff.¹ As to the lands of Glenariff, Ballynaries, Ballyloughbeg, Castlecat, Magherintemple, and Garryvindune, in the Baronies of Dunluee, Carey, and Glenarm, he had held them as tenant-at-will since 1737; and being encouraged by Saml. Waring, Lord Antrim's attorney, to make an offer for them, he proposed £400 besides the rent, which was accepted. The wood in Glenarm consisted of ash, alder, hazel, and sally, but he denied that it was worth more than £60. In concluding his statement, Stewart asserted that in December, 1740, or January, 1741, Lord Antrim had ordered his servants to seize and carry off an iron chest from Ballylough House, which contained almost all the papers relating to the management of the estate. These documents were taken to Lord Antrim's house at Ballymagarry, without Stewart's knowledge, his Lordship having induced Wm. Harrison (who had been a clerk in Stewart's office for thirteen years), suddenly to leave his services, and give up the keys with which he had been entrusted. Lord Antrim had also prevailed on John Cuppage, who received rents for Stewart, as his assistant, when unwell, to surrender the keys of the iron chest, so that Stewart had been thus deprived of access to papers which would have enabled him to specify names, dates, and accounts with greater precision.

His statements, however, were amply borne out by the testimony of Hugh Boyd, of Ballycastle, at least so far as related to Boyd himself. The latter declared that he and Stewart were not, by any means, disposed to accommodate each other, but were urged to become joint

¹ It would appear that, at the period referred to, there had existed not only numerous forged leases, but also considerable portions of concealed land on the estate. We have before us a statement drawn up by some person who does not sign his name, but who evidently acted in the capacity of a bailiff, about the year 1740 which reveals a few facts illustrative of the loose style of doing business in those days. As this paper preserves many names of persons and places in the district to which it refers, we subjoin it entire:

"To the Right Honourable Lord of Antrim.

"I make bold with your lordship yt I have found out the p[er]ce of ground wch was concealed from your lordship in the Barony of Kerry [Carey] and parish of Ardmoy [Armoyle]. Those yt lives up in the sd parish are James Gordon, Thomas Ramsy, John Ramsy, They pay the rent to one James Clark wch h[as]s in the sd parish or Ardmoy."

Next follows what the writer terms "An Account of the Profit Rents that those yt has leases from your lordship in the Barony of Glenarm, as near as I could find it out by their own warrants." Mr. Wm. McNamee of Killwater worth two hundred and sixty pound per annum never mention Duties, Mr. Wm. Len Blair of Killglew worth forty pound per annum never mention Duties, Mr. Henry Shaw is worth a hundred, and forty pound per annum, never mention Duties, John Stewart worth nine pound per year, Arthur Strinnes Widow worth nine pound per annum, Mr. D'Elerton hamilton has fifty pound per year never mention Duties, James metall [probably Marshall] worth four pound per annum, William Reason worth ten pound per annum, William Michaell worth thirty pound per annum, Sanders Eaton worth fifty pound per year, John Macmillan worth per year, Patrick Macall worth ten pound per annum, Robert Matthews worth 60 per annum, Mr. Raven Birk worth 100 pound per annum, Thomas Birk worth 18 per annum, James Stewart worth 30 per annum, Mrs. Cooper worth 40 per annum, Sanders Don'tison's lease worth 100 per annum, Mr. McHelm worth 40 per annum, madam Don'tison worth 100 a year, Mr. John Donaldson worth 250 per year, Mr. Coll McDonill worth 30 pound per year, Mrs. Mrs. Stewart worth 44 pound per year, Mr. Alex. McDowell worth forty pound per year, Mr. Neice McDowell worth forty pound per year, Daniel McKay worth ten p[er]p[er] year, frank McKay worth thirty pound per year, John McKay worth ten p[er]p[er] year, Denis McMillan worth seven pound per year, one Mr. Thompson a presbyterian minister in the mills I cannot find out how much he pays.

"In Lain [Larne] I could not find out the profit leases but men yt lives there tells me yt your lordship has not the tenth penny out of it.

"The old twon of Larn [town of Larne] is morgaged for four hundred pound with several tenements and parks belonging to it, with a corn mill and clothiers mill, it pays now a hundred a year as I am informed several other leases set to farmers wch labours the ground themselves in the same Barony of Glenarm."

purchasers of the lands in the neighbourhood of Ballymoney by Lord Antrim himself!¹ As to the lands near Fairhead, he was induced to take them, not from any profits arising from them on the terms granted by Lord Antrim, but because the works at the colliery and at the harbour of Ballycastle could not be conveniently carried on without them. Boyd denied that these lands were worth £800 a year rent, as stated by Lord Antrim, and declared that they were let for the sum of £240 yearly, subject to the chief rent of £147. The lands were held by fifty-two tenants, all poor, with cottiers holding under them. Boyd denied all combination with Stewart, and dwelt very pointedly on the fact that Lord Antrim and his step-father, Magill, had their own valuations and surveys to guide them in all their proceedings as to the sale and letting of property on the Estate.

Stewart's sister, Jane, denied also that she had any underhand agreement with her brother respecting a renewal of old leases, or that she had ever, at his suggestion, proposed to pay a fine for the purpose of obtaining such renewal at the old rent. Her account of the transaction was simply this:—Her eldest brother, Dr. Archibald Stewart, had made arrangements with Lord Antrim, or with his attorney, Samuel Waring, to have a fee-farm grant of these lands, for which he gave certain other valuable considerations over and above those expressed in the deed. Some of the lands had been previously leased to Dr. Stewart, but the old lease would not have expired until the year 1751. The following were thus circumstanced, viz.: The quarterlands of Cosies and Cavanmore, the half quarterland of Cabragh, in the Barony of Dunluce, also the quarterlands of Cloughcor, Kilmahamog, Lagavar, and Maghernagher, together with the 25 acres of Magherabuoy, in the Barony of Carey. The leases of Clegneagh and Knock-na-Garvon, held by Alexander Andrews, would not have expired until the same year, 1751, whilst the leases of Maghrecastle, Broughgemmon, and Altmore, or Big Park, held by the same gentleman, were not to end until 1747. The lease of the quarterland of Craiganewey, held by a Shaw, would not have expired until the same date, 1747. All the above lands, however, were included in a fee-farm grant which was to be given to Dr. Archibald Stewart, in lieu of certain considerations not specified, but which were regarded as perfectly satisfactory by Lord Antrim, and by his law agent, Waring. Archibald Stewart, however, was bound by his father's will to pay £1,000 to his sister Jane on her marriage, and an annuity of £50 as the interest, for her support, so long as he held the principal. His own estate being in debt, and encumbered with family settlements, he was anxious to secure his sister Jane's

¹Hugh Boyd, who died in 1765, bequeathed a yearly fee farm rent of £41, payable out of the lands of Coldagh, Ballywindlass, and Ballywattick, in the parish of Ballymoney, to his grand-daughter, Mary Cuppage, wife of the Rev. Alex. Cuppage, during her life, and from her death, to her son, Hugh Cuppage, and his heirs.

money by some such additional purchases as he had now made from Lord Antrim, which would not be liable for his debts. He, therefore, offered to assign to her the deed of the lands above-mentioned, supposed to be worth something above £60 yearly, as an equivalent for her £1,000. Instead of the assignment contemplated, her advisers considered that she would be safer to have the lands granted to herself. Her brother, Dr. Archd. Stewart, applied, therefore, to Lord Antrim for his consent to this arrangement, and his Lordship's consent was readily obtained. Jane Stewart farther declared that she had never given any title of these lands to her brother Alexander or his children after her death. She was absolute owner of them. The fee simple was purchased from Lord Antrim at its full marketable value, as the lands after considerable improvements, were let by her for about £80 a year.

Alex. Stewart died in the following year, 1742, after defending himself successfully at law against all the accusations of Lord Antrim. At the death of his sister, Jane Stewart, her landed property was inherited by his son, Alexander, and the Ballintoy Estate, when thus augmented, contained 3,505 acres, Cunningham measure, including the townlands of Ballintoy, Broughgammon, Clegnagh, Craigance, Glenstaghy, Kilmahamog, Knocknagarvon, Lagavar, Limeneagh, Magheranaher, Magherabuoy, Magheracashel, and White Park.

Jane Stewart bequeathed the sum of £15 annually, to pay a schoolmaster on her little estate, leaving the choice of this functionary to the parishioners assembled at the Easter Vestry, "from which circumstance," says the late Rev. Robert Trail, Rector of Ballintoy, "it has become the most useless of all the Schools. The only qualification necessary on these occasions for the candidate to possess is the capability of drinking whiskey, and sharing it with the electors; and whoever entertains best, and drinks deepest, is sure of gaining his election. I have made many attempts to redress this serious grievance, but having been uniformly unsuccessful, I have now (1814) ceased to make any farther efforts."

During the period of Alexander Stewart's agency the lands on the Antrim Estate were let on very moderate terms, even making allowance for the difference in the value of money then and now. The entire yearly rent of the whole Barony of Dunluce, Upper and Lower, amounted only to the sum of £1,686 5s. 8d. The entire yearly rent derived from the Barony of Kileonway was £1,174 7s. 4d. The entire yearly rent of the Barony of Carey was £924 19s. 6d. The entire yearly rent of the Island of Rathlin was £109 7s. 0d. The entire yearly rent from the Liberties of Coleraine was £408 9s. 8d. The entire yearly rent drawn from the town and town parks of Ballymoney was £399 9s. 8d. The entire yearly rent of the town and demesne

of Ballycastle was £23 19s. 7d. Our readers, in these various localities, will be able to form an idea of the comparative value of houses and lands from the above figures, at the present time.

The custom of exacting "duties" in addition to the rent was general over the estate, and regularly enforced. The following is a list of the duties which were collected, or taken in kind, about the year 1720:

BARONY OF DUNLUCE

<i>Names of Tenants.</i>	<i>Amount of Duties.</i>
Peter Buirell, of Stanallim	Ten bushells of Oates, 6 Days' Work and 6 Hens. No money in lieu of Duties
Hugh Edgar, of Ballytibbert	A barrel of Wheat
John MacLeagh, of Cloughcorr	12 bushells of Oats and 6 Trusses of Straw
James Moore, of Ballynacreemore	2 Barrells of Wheat and a Bowle of Oates
Archd. MacColman, Park	6 Bushells of Oates
Francis MacNaughten, Salmon Fishing or Portneen	Ye best salmon yt is taken in any of the said Ports every day that fish is taken for kettlefish, and a barrel of good, sufficient, merchantable salmon fish, London gage, yearly
Mrs. Ann O'Cahon, Ballyemon	12 Bushells of Oates, and one four year old unshorn mutton
Capt. James Stewart, Corkey	Ten Horses and Carrs (rather their work for a specified number of days)
Daniel Shawbridge, Salmon Fishing of ye River Bush	All Salmon Fish taken there till Easter, and 2 Salmon every day that fish is taken from Easter to the end of the Season
John Stewart, Leotrim	One Bowle of Oates
William Stewart, Kervecrueine	One Bowle of Oates
John Wilson and Partners	Two Days' Work, Man and Horse

LIBERTIES OF COLERAINE.

Hugh Allison, Island Fflacky	A Bowle of Oates
Edmond & Widow Nelson, Maghereboy	12 Bushells of Oates, and 4 Days' Work of Man and Horse
William Glen, of Maghremenagh	One Bowle of Oates and 4 days' Work of Man and Horse
William Houston, Maddebainey	One Bowle of Oates
David Kerr, B. Gelagh	2 Bowles of Oats
Robert Kerr, Cappagh	6 flat Muttons
Mrs. Mary M'Cartan, B.nagg	24 Bushells of Oates
James MacCollum, Carnanrigg	One Bowle of Oates
Hugh MacMullan, Ballylagan, now posseed, by Charles M'Claine	One Bowle of Oates
Hugh Moore, Ballyvelton	12 Bushells of Oates
James and Rob. Nelson, Craigstown	Bowle and halfe of Oates, and 4 days' work, Horse and Man

Hugh & Thos. Reed, and Andrew Hunter,
Corstowne, Kill, or rather Keel
Lieut. John Stewart, B. lease

Bowle and halfe of Oates, 12 Pulletts, and
6 days' work of Horse and Man
36 Bushells of Oates, 2 dozen of Pulletts,
and 12 days' work of Man and Horse

William and Adam Smith, Galvally com-
monly called Nare

Halfe a Bowle of Oates

Rachel Todd, Maddebainey

One Bowle of Oates, and 4 days' Work
Man and Horse.

Sir Herculs Langford's Tents, pay yearly
26 days' Labr. of Man and Horse out of
the following lands:

The 2 Kilgreens

4 Horses and Men

The 2 Cloyfins

4 Horses and Men

The 2 Ballyversalls

4 Horses and Men

The 2 Ballyndreens

4 Horses and Men

The 1 Drumduoin

2 Horses and Men

The 1 Liswatick

2 Horses and Men

The 1 Ballylagan

2 Horses and Men

The 1 Ballynagg

2 Horses and Men

The above work was reed. in 7 br 1721, Leading Hay to Ballymagarry.

TOWN AND DEMESNES OF BALLYMONEY.

William Glass, Lislagan

One Bowle of Oates yearly

James Black Henry, Lislagan

One Bowle of Oates

Neil MacCooke and Danl. Craig, Bally-
brack

6 Bushells of Oates

Gill, MacFall and Danl. Nickle, Lislagan

12 Bushells of Oates

James Randall, James Calvell, and Adam
Neill, Droghdule

12 Bushells of Oates

BARONY OF CAREY

Hugh Boyd, Drimvillen

One Bowle of Oates at December, yearly

Hugh Boyd, Drummacross, and ye parcel
of Land called Altanum (now Altneanum)

One Bowle of Oates

John Campbell, Lismurecity

A Bowle of Oates

Peter Jolie, Drummakill

12 Bushells of Oates

Alex. MacAuley, Drummagee

12 Bushells of Oates

Charles MacAlister, Carnduffie

12 Bushells of Oates, and 2 good flat
muttons

John MacDonnell, Coolnagappage

Half a Bowle of Oates

Cormac MacCormack, Creevagh

3 flat Pulletts

Manus O'Cahan, Ballynalea

11 Bushells of Oates and a Mutton

Widow O'Cahan, Island MacAllan

3 flat Pulletts

Edward O'Cahan, Ardehanan

A Bowle of Oates

Daniel Stewart, Ballynadea

12 Bushells of Oates

Andrew Stewart, Drummagola

A Bowle of Oates

ISLAND OF RATHLIN.

Townland of Kenramer	24 Pulletts and 10 Sheep
" Ballygial	24 Pulletts and 10 Sheep
" Killpatrick	12 Pulletts and 5 Sheep
" Ballynavargan	24 Pulletts and 3 Sheep
" Ballycarey	12 Pulletts and 5 Sheep
" Ballynoe	24 Pulletts and 10 Sheep
" Kankiel	24 Pulletts and 8 Weathers
More to be paid by the Inhabitants of the Island yearly	19 Sheep

BARONY OF KILCONWAY.

Rev. Walter Linn, Munineagh	A Mutton when demand'd
James Henry and Wm. Glass	Two Bowls of Oates
Patt. and Owen Magee, Ballynagabboge	12 Horses and Carrs
James MacHenry, Ballymacalrdick	A bowle and 2 of Oates
Alex. MacCollum and James M'Loughlin, Lignamanoge	A Bowle of Oates
Thomas MacNaughten, Gallanagh	One flat beefe yearly, and 3 flat muttons
John MacDonnell, Ballylig	A bole and $\frac{1}{2}$ at 10 bushells to the bole, and 12 good Pulletts
Avrey O'Cahan, Broughmore	One bole of Oates
Roger O'Hahan, Kilmandum	6 Bushells of Oates
Patt. Orr, Tullynewy	A bole of Oates
Andrew Rowan, Clke., Tenement in Old-stone or Clough	15 days' work of Man and Horse

Alex. Stewart, who died in 1742, had married his kinswoman Anne, daughter of John Stewart, of Fortstewart, Jamaica, with whom he received a large dowry. By this lady, who was highly accomplished and remarkably endowed by nature, he left one son and two daughters. His son, Alexander T. Stewart, was surnamed *Graceless* in his own neighbourhood, from his extravagant manner of living. His mother wrote a clever *jeu d'esprit*, in which she introduced her son as *Roderick Random*, an epithet sufficiently significant as to his character and habits. He was not wanting, however, in public spirit, and it would appear that he exerted himself on several occasions for the improvement of his native district. In 1757, he petitioned the Irish House of Commons for aid in assisting to open coal mines at Ballintoy, stating that he had "discovered a large body of coals in his lands there, great quantities of which had been exported to Dublin and other parts of the Kingdom"—that he had "expended £500 in an attempt to construct a quay at Ballintoy, but was not able to proceed with the work unless aided by Parliament; that such structure, when completed, would be of great advantage to the kingdom in general, and to the North of Ireland in particular, the same being the only harbour of safety between

Larne and the Lough of Derry." To accomplish this work, he asked for the sum of £2,000 from the public purse. His petition was referred to a committee of sixty members, which committee, after examining three witnesses (viz., Daniel MacCollum, John MacCay, and Thomas Moon), reported that there was a "large fund of coal in the colliery of Ballintoy, that a safe and commodious harbour might be made there, and that the sum of £2,000 should be granted for that purpose." This sum was voted for the purpose above-mentioned. In 1759, Mr. Stewart petitioned again, stating that he had expended £1,734 on the works, and asking for £1,234 to complete the quay. The committee reported favourably on this application also, and with this grant ended the project of a quay and colliery at Ballintoy.

Stewart was soon afterwards obliged to sell his entire property in Ballintoy, for which he received £20,000 from—Cupples of Belfast. The latter resold it, for the same sum, to Dr. Fullerton, a native of the Route, who had realized an ample competency in the West Indies.¹ On the sale of Ballintoy, Stewart went to reside on his estate of *Acton*, where he died. By his wife, who was a sister of Sir Hugh Hill, of Derry, he left one son, Alexander, who might also have been appropriately named *Graceless*, as he lived riotously, mortgaged the family property, and died in poverty, at Drumbanagher, about the year 1790. He was unmarried, and with him ended the main line of a family, which, for upwards of two centuries, held a leading position in the county of Antrim.²

But it ought to be mentioned that there are traces, in this parish of Ballintoy, of another family which latterly spelled the name *Stuart*, and which was supposed to be descended from an earlier founder than John Stewart, the first hereditary sheriff of Bute. Of this family was Alexander Stewart, who owned considerable property in the townlands of Kilmahamoge and Ballinlea, and who died in 1723. He married a Scottish lady named Elizabeth Fraser, and, by her, left one son, Walter, and two daughters. Walter's first wife was a lady of the MacCarroll family, once so influential on this coast (see page 147, vol. vi), and his second wife was a daughter of the house of MacNeill of Clare, or Dunannanney, near Ballycastle. By the latter he left one son, John, who married a lady named Simpson, of Bowmore, in Isla. He died soon after his marriage, leaving one son, the late John Stuart of Kilmahamoge, then only a child of six years old. The latter was removed to Scotland by his grandmother Simpson, and brought up by the old

¹See note, page 84, vol. vi.

²This gentleman's reckless career may be imagined from the fact that his intimate associates in Dublin were the notorious Whaley and Maguire, the former of whom, for a bet, leaped from a window on to the top of a mail-coach passing at full speed. Maguire was so accomplished as a duellist, that it was said he could snuff a candle, without extinguishing it, with a pistol ball. Stewart's armorial bearings were the same as those of the Bute family. The motto is *Arto taret ac vire* ("He flourishes with ancestral honour").

lady in the hope that he would adopt the military profession, as he had uncles and grand-uncles in the army, and as she, being a Campbell nearly connected with the Duke of Argyle, could have easily procured for her grandson a good position. But his family sympathies and traditions were entirely opposed to the policy of his kinsmen, the Campbells, who had always strenuously devoted themselves to the interests of the House of Hanover; and he, therefore, preferred returning to his native place, and to a humbler, but more peaceful lot. This gentleman exhibited, in a remarkable degree, the fine personal lineaments of the early *Steward* race from which he was descended. His motto was—*Non nos a regibus sed reges a nobis* ("Not we from kings, but kings from us")—thus implying that his family was a branch of that ancient line which had given kings to the Scottish and English thrones. The founder of the Kilmahamoge family was supposed to have been Walter Stewart, the son of Sir John Stewart, who was slain, fighting on the side of Wallace, at the battle of Falkirk, in 1298. At all events, the late John Stuart, of Kilmahamoge, was always careful to mark the distinction between his own descent and that of the other Stewarts of Ballintoy, and had no ambition to be supposed as, in any degree, connected with the family of Bute. It is curious that the Christian names, *Archibald* and *Christian*, formerly so common in almost every branch of the Bute family, were never known among the Stuarts of Kilmahamoge. The use of Christian names, or their absence, sometimes truly indicates the family descent.

The Kilmahamoge Stuarts claimed kindred with Bernarda, the lady buried in the chancel, and the following inscription on a tablet in the southern wall of Ballintoy Church, also records the names of some members of this family:

"Here lyeth the body of Alexander Stewart, who departed this life, October the 20th, 1723, aged 78 years. Also, the body of Elizabeth Stewart, alias Fraser, who departed this life May ye 12, 1734, aged 82 years. Also, their son Walter Stewart, who departed March ye 6th, 1762."

The foregoing sketch is but very imperfect, embodying only a few scattered gleanings picked up from various sources, but principally from traditions and original manuscript papers. There are several connexions of the old Stewart families still residing in the Route and elsewhere, and, probably, much more ample materials might be found in their possession than what have now been submitted. There were members of these families, prominent and influential in their genera-

tions, who have not been even named in this notice, simply because nothing of their personal history is known to the writer. Among such may be particularly mentioned the names of Alexander Stewart, who was High Sheriff for the County of Antrim in 1639; Charles Stuart, who was so actively engaged in 1688; and another Charles Stuart, whose death is mentioned about the year 1720, in a manuscript written by John O'Neill, of Shane's Castle.

APPENDIX.

The following extract, from the MS. Volume lettered *Antrim* (F. 3.9. 1562.) in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, refers to the massacres mentioned at page 78, vol. vi, as occurring in, and near Ballymoney:

“The Examination of James MacDonnell, of Ballymanagh, Cooper, taken 12th day of March, 1652. Who being duly sworne and examined saith, That he dwelt at Portmaw and wrought there upon his sd trade at the beginning of the rebellion, That all the Irish on the West side of the Bann being in rebellion, and the English and Scotch who formerly dwelt there and could not escape being murdered, as he heard, Archibald Stewart raised a regiment and leagured at Portnaw, to keep the Bannside; That Allester MacColl MacDonnell and Tirlagh Oge O'Cahan had command of two companies of the sd regiment, and that they and their men being Highlanders and Irish, upon the second day of January, 1641, before day, did fall upon seaven or eight of the British regiments, who also kept the Bannside and lay in their quarters at Portnaw, some quarter, half-mile, or mile distance one from another, and murdered them all to a very few who were saved by their old Irish acquaintance. That this examineate was taken prisoner by the said Allester MacColl and Tirlagh Oge's followers the same morning and stript, but his life was saved by one Neile Modder MacMullan, his neighbour; That after he was taken prisoner, the said Allester MacColl and Tirlagh Oge with all the whole Irish of the country, who after the said murder did rise with them, with a great multitude of Irish under the command of John Mortimer and other Irish officers who came over the Bann, marched into James MacCol MacDonnell's house at the Vow, neere the Bannside, where they drew uo their men, and he, this examineate, being carryed along as prisoner, and having some acquaintance with the said James MacColl MacDonnell, he desire^d him to save this examineate's wife's life, who answered he could not save his owne wife, if they would kill her; That thence the whole Irish, on both sides the Banne there present with their wives and children,

feareing the remnant of Stewart's Regiment, as he conceived, kept together and marched into the Crosse and sett the towne on fire and killed all the British they could lay their hands on, save a very few who were spared by their acquaintance, but afterwards if they went but out of their acquaintance sight, they were killed by others of the Irish. That from the Crosse they marched unto Ballymoney, and came there in the evening of the day the murder was committed, and burnt the Towne, and murdered the British not fled thence, without distinction of age or sexe; That one Donnell Gorm MacDonnell, of Killoquin in Maheresharkin, being with the Irish army, there took notice of this examineate, and told the Irish that he would make use of the examineate, and soe sent him the next day back againe with his tenants unto his owne house at Killoquin, That he saw ly dead in the way as they returned, at least one Hundred men, women, and children, of the British, which had been murdered the daye before, and yt he believes many were killed, on both sides, the way they returned. That the said Donnell Gorm MacDonnell did not returne unto his owne house until two or three days after yt; That all the O'Haggans went over the Banne from their own houses, in the absence of Stewart's Regiment, which went to Maghrehoghill, (Ahoghill) or the Braid, except Brian O'Haggan then sicke; That he staid at the said Donnell Gorm MacDonnell's House about a fortnight, and in that time he saith he often-times heard the Irish call him Captain, and further he saith not.

"Richd. Brasier, Major.

"H. Coote."

The following is a full copy of the "Baptismal Register" of the family of Alexander Boyd, of Clarepark, referred to at page 85 (note), vol. vi:

1. "Mary was born 9th November, 1736; mother Wilson and sister Duncan, godmothers, and brother Boyd, godfather.
2. Margaret was born 7th January, 1738; Mrs. MacAulay and sister Ann Boyd, godmothers, and archdeacon Boyd and brother Wilson, godfathers.
3. James was born 28th March, 1739; sister Ann Boyd and Mrs. Wray, godmothers, brother Charles Boyd, and cousin Wm. Boyd, now High Sheriff of ye county of Antrim, godfathers.
4. Rose was born 5th March, 1740; Mrs. MacNeile, of Drumawillen, and sister Wilson, godmothers, Mr. William Hutchinson and Daniel Boyd, godfathers.
5. Ann was born 13th March, 1741; sister Orr and Mrs. Harrison, of Churchfield, godmothers, John Cuppage, Esq., and brother Ezekiel

Wilson, godfathers. Brother Boyd stood for Mr. Cuppage, ye Rev. Mr. Dinison for brother Ezekiel, and Mrs. for sister Orr.

6. Alexander was born ye 14th June, 1742; Miss Ann Catherine Jackson and sister Nelly Wilson, godmothers, Counsellor Alexander MacAulay and Jackson Wray, godfathers. Wm. Boyd, of Drumawillen, Esq., stood for Mr. MacAulay.

7. Eliza Wilson was born ye 16th July, 1744; mother Wilson was godmother, brother Hugh Boyd and Alexander MacAulay, Esq., godfathers.

8. Elinor was born ye 28th July, 1745; Mrs. Jean Stewart and sister Nelly Wilson, godmothers, brother Charles Boyd and brother Wilson, godfathers.

9. Hugh was born ye 21st of November, 1746; sister Charlotte Orr was godmother, brother Hugh Boyd and brother William Wilson, godfathers.

10. William was born ye 29th of March, 1748; his uncles, Wm. Boyd, of Cullybackey, and Wm. Boyd, of Drumawillen, Esqrs., godfathers and Mrs. Stewart, of Ballintoy, godmother.

11. Leonora Boyd was born May 13th, 1749; Doctor Stewart, of Ballintoy, godfather, Mrs. Wray, of Shelfield, and Mrs. Harrison, of Mallindoher, were godmothers.

12. Davys Boyd was born August 16th, 1750; his uncle, Davys Wilson, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. James Smith, of Armoy, godfathers, and Miss Critty Close, his godmother.

13. Alexander was born on Wednesday, ye 22nd January, 1751, N. S.; my daughter, Molly, his godmother, her aunt Boyd stood for her, Archdeacon Smith and Richard Jackson, Esq., godfathers. Brother Hugh Boyd, and his son, William Boyd, stood for them.

Drumawillen, mentioned in the foregoing paper, is near Ballycastle, and Mallindoher, more correctly Mallintoher, is in the neighbourhood of Bushmills.

NOTE BY THE REV. W. T. LATIMER.

While making a search very lately in the Office of Records, Dublin, I happened on a copy of the petition presented in 1663 by Archibald Stewart to Ormonde. Thinking that it might be of interest to your readers in connection with the reproduction of Rev. George Hill's valuable pamphlet, I asked T. A. Groves to transcribe it. This he has done, and I now forward a copy for publication.

THE PETITION OF ARCHIBALD STEWART TO ORMONDE IN 1663.
Carte Papers, vol. 33.

To his Grace James, Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland, and General Governor of the said Kingdom. The Humble Petition of Archibald Stewart Humbly Sheweth,—

That he makes bold to represent to your Grace, how he hath been used by the Scottish Army and the Upstarters, before and since your Grace left this Kingdom.

In the year 1643, your Grace was pleased to grant him a Commission to raise a Troop of Horse, and a Foot Company, and your Grace assigned him his own lands for quarters for them.

Your Petitioner raised them, and went to the Field, and joined with Major General Monro, to serve against the Common Enemy, according to your Grace's order, and was upon the Field with them from June till the last of October.

When your Grace's Petitioner came off the Field, he was denied quarters for one man by Argile's Lt. Colonel, which forced your Petitioner to disband his men, after all the charge he was at in raising of them.

In the year 1644, he was the means (by God's Providence) to break the said Regiment of Argile's, and procured 500 men of the said Regiment to join with Sir George Monro, to go to England upon Duke Hamilton's engagement, under the command of your Petitioner's son-in-law, Major Alexander MacAuley, for which, after the Duke was broken at Preston, your Grace's Petitioner was prosecuted by Argile's Lt. Colonel before the now Duke of Albemarle, then Commander of Ulster, and was brought to a Council of War, held at Belfast, for life and estate, as the Lord Conway and Major George Rawdon can testify.

In the year 1656, The Barony of Cary, which was made over by Lease for 99 years in the year 1637 by the now Marquis of Antrim to your Grace's Petitioner and others for their security for their engagement for the said Marquis his debts, which your Petitioner was in possession of, and did manage for himself and his Co Lessees, was taken out of his possession by Miles Corbett, then Chief Baron, by reason of the annexed Examinations, being declared a Delinquent for opposing Sir Charles Coote, then President of Connaught, when he took in Coleraine, in the year 1649; and was laid out by that Government to the Regiments of Horse and Foot belonging to Fleetwood; and his Freehold House of Ballintoy was given out to Sir William Petty.

In the year 1657, he petitioned Henry Cromwell and the then Council, to be admitted to a Composition, according to their own Ordinance made in the year 1654, as all other Protestants were admitted by them, but was absolutely denied, which no Protestant in Ireland was denied, to be admitted to his composition, except your Grace's Petitioner, And all the reason that Corbett did give for this, his unjust act, was, that, a Barony was too great a Command for a Stewart amongst them, especially for him of whom they had such a character.

The Lord Massereene, getting an Adventurer's Lott of 1,200 acres in the Barony of Dunluce, your Petitioner having £50 a year in the said Lott, His Lordship entered upon it, and keeps it yet from your Grace's Petitioner, under pretence of his Delinquency, and says he will not part with it, untill he gets reprizals, although your Petitioner be a Protestant.

May it therefore please your Grace, since it hath pleased God to restore unto us our King, and your Grace our former Governor, your Grace's Petitioner's sufferings being for his loyalty, Either by your Grace's immediate Order, to restore your Petitioner to his just right and interest in the Premises, or, to recommend him to the Commissioners now appointed by His Majesty for determining of Claims.

And, that your Grace may be pleased to look upon him in times coming as a Sufferer for His Majesty,

And he Humbly Prays, etc.

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